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Six U. S. Army Planes Fly to Brazilian Fete; Tension Eases in Belgium

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 15, 1939

U. S. Fliers Arrive at Brazilian Fete

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Five United States Army bombers arrived today to participate in celebration of Brazil's fiftieth anniversary as a Republic.

The planes arrived after a six-hour flight from Asuncion, Paraguay, where a sixth plane was delayed when three propellers were broken as it nosed into a muddy field on the take off. A seventh plane landed Puerto Alegre, 400 miles south of Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil in dual role at anniversary: Page 7.

War Summary: Tension Relaxes in Belgium

By the Associated Press

On the diplomatic front. Further relaxation of tension in Belgium was reflected in the restoration today of leaves for soldiers.

Cancellation of the three-days-a-month leave was ordered after King Leopold made his hurried trip Nov. 6 to The Hague to confer with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Other military precautions were taken then.

At sea neutral shipping losses mounted to 35 vessels with the torpedoing of the Norwegian tanker Kjoede near British waters.

On the Western Front minor skirmishes between French and German patrols were reported.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 19.

President Lays Jefferson Memorial Cornerstone

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone today for a $3,000,000 marble memorial to Thomas Jefferson and asserted in a brief address that the people of the United States today "are more than ever satisfied with the republican form of government."

Spain Restores Pay to Roman Catholic Clergy

MADRID (AP)—The Government today restored to the Roman Catholic clergy in Spain the payment of incomes by the State, a practice put into effect by the Vatican Concordat of 1851 and suspended by the Spanish Republic after the Revolution of 1931.

In addition to the 62,000,000 pesetas (about $6,200,000 at current rate) fixed by the Concordat as the State's annual appropriation to the clergy, today's decree appropriated additional funds to repair damage done to church property during the Civil War.

Retraining of Jobless Workers Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Conference on Labor Legislation proposed today that the Government set up a joint committee of employers and employees on the problem of retraining industrial workers thrown out of jobs by changes or dislocations of industry.

A conference committee recommended that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, appoint the committee. The retraining program would also be made available for skilled workers whose technique, the conference said, has become "rusty" because of unemployment during the depression.

British Arrest Jewish Refugees in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Palestine (AP)—Five hundred Jewish refugees, mostly from Poland and the first to arrive since the war, landed near Tel Aviv and were taken into custody by British officials, who said their entry was illegal.

Quezon Moves to Curb Alien Food Control

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon, participating in a celebration of the Philippine Commonwealth's fourth anniversary, declared today Filipinos should control the sale and distribution of foodstuffs.

The President said he would instruct authorities to refuse hereafter to issue permits for such stores to aliens. He did not mention Chinese residents, but his remarks apparently were aimed at them, as they control retail distribution of essential imported foodstuffs, mainly cheap canned milk.

Officials Fly to Inspect Naval Air Base Site

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five members of the House Naval Affairs Committee and high naval officials left today in two Navy planes for Corpus Christi, Texas, to inspect a site for a proposed $21,000,000 naval air training station.

Stops were scheduled at Atlanta, Ga., Pensacola, Fla., and New Orleans, La. The group expected to reach Corpus Christi Nov. 18 and spend three days there.

Australian Cabinet Member Sworn In on Visit to Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (CP)—J. V. Fairbairn, former Australian Controller of Civil Aviation, who is in Ottawa in connection with Empire air training plans, yesterday was sworn in at Government House here as Minister of State for Air as a result of the reshuffle of the Australian Government.

It is believed to be the first time in history a Minister of one Dominion has taken the oath of office while in another Dominion. A cable from the Governor General of Australia to the Governor General of Canada requested that Mr. Fairbairn be sworn in. He was already a Privy Councillor in Australia.

The oath was administered by Sir Lyman Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, in the presence of the Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir. Mr. Fairbairn arrived here Oct. 31, and has since been engaged with British, Canadian, and New Zealand air officials in mapping a plan by which aviators from the sister Dominions and the United Kingdom may receive their advanced training in Canada.

Better Cruisers Sought by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Acting Secretary Charles Edison said today the Navy was considering incorporating lessons from the European war in the designs of two new cruisers.

Without predicting they would be more powerful than Germany's raiding "pocket battleships," Mr. Edison told a press conference "we think that better types are possible."

The two cruisers, already appropriated for and named the Columbia and Cleveland, were to have been of 8,000 tons each, but Mr. Edison noted that provisions of the London treaty limiting them to this size had been suspended since the war started.

The Navy's General Board is in "no hurry" to start work on the two cruisers, Mr. Edison said, although all other warcraft for which Congress provided funds this year are on the ways or contracted for.

Mr. Edison commented that thus far the two 10,000-ton German raiders, the Deutschland and Admiral Scheer, have failed to show great worth.

The World At Your Fireside

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Bithanksgiving Sought at Harvard

Harvard students want two Thanksgivings.

Difference of opinion between two Harvard "grads"—one on Beacon Hill, the other in the White House—has caused some confusion about the Yard. Harvard's official holiday, in accord with Governor Saltonstall's proclamation, is the 30th; but nearly half of the students are from states loyal to the President. Of course, many live too far away to go home; but several thousand have homes in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. These "unfortunate Harvard men" who are to be "kept from their families" because of the "pettiness" of the Governor (in the words of William H. Burke, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Committee) have done the usual thing: formed a protest committee. Starting tomorrow, they will begin to crusade for two official Harvard holidays.

As for the other students—well, they would be perfectly willing to take an extra day off from studies.

F. R. Sullivan Appointed As Suffolk Sheriff

Frederick R. Sullivan, a Boston insurance broker who is more widely known as a member and former Chairman of the Boston School Committee, today became the new Sheriff of Suffolk County

He was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Dowd, whose removal had been sought by the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Dowd had been charged with extorting money from his employees and with "selling jobs" at the Courthouse and Jail in return for contributions to a campaign fund. He resigned on Monday a few minutes before his removal trial was to begin.

Preparing for Trial

As Mr. Sullivan was being given the oath of office by Governor Saltonstall at the State House, District Attorney William J. Foley was interviewing additional witnesses at the Courthouse preparatory to presenting criminal evidence against Mr. Dowd to the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

Testimony given Mr. Foley today, it is understood, included a statement by John Casey, a deputy Sheriff, that he had paid $2,500 for his job in addition to giving up $700 to which he was entitled from the deputy sheriff's pool of fees.

Another Sheriff's employee, Anthony Indrisano, is understood to have told the District Attorney that he was ordered by another Sheriff's official who has been accused by the Bar Association to "put $500 on the line."

Pay or 'Don't Stay'

"Those that don't pay don't stay," Mr. Indrisano said he had been told. Therefore, he added, he paid.

The new Sheriff announced that he intended to "do my best to give a good administration," but made no criticism of the actions of his predecessor. He said he planned to confer later in the day with the Special Sheriff, Daniel A. Whelton, who has been Acting Sheriff since Monday, to learn what his new job actually entails.

Governor Saltonstall was more

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Farm Question Goes to Town, Grange Is Told

Steady purchasing rests in cities, Taber says, citing need of bettering re-employment.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 15—As the first great step toward agricultural prosperity, industry should be freed from handicaps and the unemployed in the cities helped to get back jobs, Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, declared today in opening the 73rd annual session of the farm fraternity.

Farm men and women from 36 states are here to deliberate on the problems of the people engaged in agriculture. But their highest official turned their attention away from their own acres to city tenements. He said he did it for practical, economic reasons.

"As long as we have 10,000,000 unemployed, we cannot have steady purchasing power for farm products," Mr. Taber reminded his audience. "The best customer the American farmer ever has had or ever can have is well-paid and well-employed labor. The farmer is concerned in larger pay rolls because as they go up, farm prices will keep pace."

On the other hand, Mr. Taber did not hold out business recovery as the panacea for farm ills. He, with other farm leaders and economists, has been emphasizing for some years the need of economic balance among the three great groups of the Nation—industry, labor, and agriculture. At the present time, he holds, they are not in proper adjustment. That is, as Mr. Taber and many others see it, farmers do not get their fair share of the national income.

The Grange leader cited figures of the United States Department of Agriculture to prove his point. During the last decade the average purchasing power of the farm dollar (based on a comparison with its average purchasing power in five prewar years) was 78 per cent, according to these computations. And the farm dollar now is worth a little less than it was at the beginning of the decade, showing that the problem is not solving itself, he noted. This brought him back to the unemployment problem.

"The farm dollar is 22 per cent below par, and it is more than a coincidence," he said, "that approximately 20 per cent of the Nation's labor is unemployed.

"Such disparity cannot be corrected by legislation alone. Until labor and industry will meet agriculture in solving this problem, depression will continue."

No Magic Wand

In any case, there is no magic wand that will raise farm prices, Mr. Taber cautioned. The much-debated AAA? Necessary now, but not a permanent solution, in the opinion of the Grange Master.

"The farmer as taxpayer must share in the added costs of production brought about by the Wages and Hours legislation, the Wagner Act, the Social Security Act, WPA, and other measures. As long as the present program continues, the farmer is entitled to the same treatment as other groups." By this, he indicated, he meant adjustment payments.

While the AAA is retained, the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

Byrd Ship Starts for Pole With Philadelphia First Stop

Just as the dawn sent a rosy flush along the horizon, the North Star, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd's "flagship" of the two-boat fleet headed for the South Pole, cast off lines at the Army Base pier and slipped quietly into the harbor en route for a first stop at Philadelphia.

Without the "Anchors Aweigh" by a 50-piece band of the Works Projects Administration, the farewells of relatives and friends, or "we're off for the Pole" sound movies by the principals of the expedition—such as was staged in what became a "dress rehearsal" late yesterday afternoon — the North Star got under way to a few crisp orders from the bridge and repeated down the line to the sailors who cut the final ties with Boston.

Just Another Voyage

On board were the crew of 44 under Lieutenant Commander Isak Lystad and 30 members of the natural scientific staff of the Government-directed expedition. To the crew, which has sailed the Seattle, Wash., to Alaska supply run in their tour of duty for the Department of the Interior this was just one more voyage, headed south into the Antarctic instead of north into the Arctic. The on-the-ice party, which will dig in at the East or West Bases, included a number of men who are embarking on polar life for the first time.

The sailing at 6:14 a. m. had something of the bleakness of the goal of the trip itself. South Boston was enveloped in a hush and alongside the North Star the silence was broken only by the low whine of the huskies awaiting their pans of breakfast. For'ard in the half-light bulked the Snow Cruiser, snugged down with heavy chains. A single light gleamed in the crow's nest.

Clutter of Gifts

Aboard the supply ship the crew went about its day's routine. Galley and social cabin were invitingly warm. In the social cabin some of the clutter of last-minute gifts and personal belongings was still in evidence.

Mute in one corner stood a large electric disc music player. One reporter expressed the hope the men had taken along plenty of nickels, dimes, and quarters to operate it. Among the 12 selections to be enjoyed off Little America were "Sailing in the Moonlight," "I Get Along Without You Very Well," "Blue Hawaii" and "Little Sir Echo."

After a halt in the outer harbor to make compass adjustments, the North Star headed for Philadelphia where she is to pick up two or three airplanes. Thence the route will be to the Panama Canal, possibly Valparaiso, then New Zealand and from there to the first base near the pole. Admiral Byrd said yesterday he would join the ship either at Philadelphia or at Panama, probably Panama, traveling by air.

North Star sails from Boston: Picture Page 13.

Whose New Order in China?

Wide World

United States Ambassador to Tokyo After Frank Criticism of Japan

Principals in the tense diplomatic play of forces in the Far East are shown, Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Tokyo, facing camera, right, is ready to take his plane, after telling Japan's Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, with hat, that the United States would initiate economic pressure on Japan if the latter persisted in its present program in China. Mr. Nomura is accompanied by a secretary, back to the camera, while on the left, is an American secretary.

China's Mystery Army Jolt to Japan

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Behind the easing of tension between Tokyo and the British and French Governments, as reflected in the decision of the Western Governments to withdraw most of their troops from China, lies a tremendous change in Japan's political orientation.

This change has come about during the past few weeks. One circumstance that is forcing the hand of the Japanese Government is the activity of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who has spent the past months in a concentrated effort to raise a formidable army capable of driving the Japanese off Chinese soil. According to reports, this army, about which there has been considerable mystery, has reached vast proportions, and the Japanese Government is making every effort to settle its quarrel with the Western Governments and to get an all-China Government under Wang Ching-wei on its feet before General Chiang can open his new offensive.

Another reason for the change is the German entente with Soviet Russia, which rocked the whole basis of Japan's international set-up and was far more sensational in its direct repercussion on the national life than the outbreak of the European war has proved.

Another incident of deep effect on the Japanese national thought was the American abrogation of the 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation.

Incident Bores and Wearies

To these things might be added a more nebulous but in its way no less important feeling of dissatisfaction with the continued "incident" in China. It is hard to put a name to this feeling. It partakes a little of both boredom and war-weariness.

Two main factors stand out.

Firstly Japan feels suddenly more isolated and isolationist, after a long and cosy period of joint importance with Germany and Italy as an "Axis Power."

Secondly, Japan would like to set the Far East house in order to end war deprivations, endless quarrels in all directions, and industrial preoccupation with armament needs, all to the end that it may recover friendly trade and prosperity.

For a time, after the abrupt revelation of Soviet-German collaboration, it appears that Japanese leaders and public were alike too stupefied for coherent utterance. Abroad there was some effort to indicate that Japan was "in on the play" at least to a slight extent, and Russia's subsequent willingness to arrange a border armistice with Japan was made to appear a first step toward a reforming of some sort of Axis alignment, including all the original members plus Russia. But no one in Tokyo seems to have had any illusions on the matter.

The aversion to Bolshevism, carefully nurtured for many years by a variety of Japanese leaders who united on this one point if no other, was too great to overcome, even if anyone had desired to undertake the task.

Only a Truce

The border agreement brought relief from the fear that a Russia, free from the menace of Germany, would crash head on against Japan's belligerent Kwantung army, and on to Japan proper. But it was regarded as a truce only—not as a precursor to an era of Soviet-Japanese sweetness and light. And Russia's continued help to Nationalist China was not overlooked. Today everyone here seems entirely frank in the view that Germany let Japan down hard and that it is henceforth up to Japan to sink or swim by itself.

Last summer, when the writer visited Tokyo, there were great anti-British demonstrations, even against the British Embassy itself, and almost every telephone pole bore posters reading in English: "British withdraw yourselves from the new continent of Asia!"

There were big painted banners also, crowded with anti-British slogans.

Today the poles still bear tattered remnants of the posters not yet scraped off or washed away by rain, but they are the last reminders of a campaign now ended. No more anti-British banners appear, there are no more anti-British demonstrations, and while feeling toward foreigners is generally cool it is clear that Japan is welcoming the new British gesture as a possible step on the way to restoration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

As for the United States, which through Anglo-French action, is the only Nation left exerting pressure against Japanese expansion, that is regarded as one of the Nation's major problems and the press is full of argument as to what should be done to sweeten American feeling toward Japan.

Whether the American view will be modified since Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, returning recently from home leave, delivered a frank report on the state of American thinking on Japan and China remains to be seen. The speech at the time was candid in its statement that the American public had made its decision on Far Eastern issues against the Japanese side of the case, and that Japan's "new order" in Asia was construed by the American people as an effort to set up an exclusive monopoly for Japanese interests only.

Pot Bubbling

This moderate statement has had the pot bubbling over in all directions.

The Japanese-owned English language Japan Times trumpeted Japan's sincerity and went on:

"We may ask Americans if they have truly fathomed the significance of Japan's enterprise in the Continent. It is not a question of dollars and cents; it is not of concession grabbing or of mere material gains. It is a definite step toward Japan's destiny, backed by moral suasion and inspired by the noble mission of establishing permanent tranquillity in East Asia. . . . Until the other side psychologically changes its attitude, there will be no use of talking about understanding because it is for them to understand us."

The Japanese want to be understood; they have no idea that they should do any understanding. They think it is they alone who understand China, who know what is best for China and for all who deal in the Far East.

Timeless shivers in Japan: Page 6.

Japan in Attack On Southern China

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, Nov. 15

Fresh Japanese forces landed today on the Kwangtung Province Coast near Pakhoi and launched an assault.

Japanese headquarters said the force had landed at the southern port on the Gulf of Tonking and was pushing inland against Chinese defenders.

Lending support to the belief that a broader southern offensive finally had been launched was a statement by the Japanese Foreign Office that the "Government will adhere strictly to the policy hitherto pursued toward third powers."

Britain is interested in the Gulf of Tonking area because of its proximity to the big British base of Singapore.

Site of Japan's new troop landing: Page 6.

Antitrust Milk Case Pressed; Indictments for 41 Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, argued today before the Supreme Court that the Federal District Court at Chicago had acted incorrectly in dismissing the Government's antitrust suit against milk dealers in that area.

If the ruling were upheld, Mr. Arnold contended, it would have the effect of repealing the 1890 Sherman Antitrust Act as applied "to all business."

This legislation prohibits combinations in restraint of interstate trade. Mr. Arnold is in charge of enforcement of the law.

Mr. Arnold said the Federal District Court had quashed the indictments in the milk case on the ground that Congress had removed control of agriculture from the Sherman Act and placed the supervision in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"All there is to this case," Mr. Arnold asserted, "is whether there is a repeal by implication by reason of inconsistency between the Sherman Act and later agricultural legislation.

"This later legislation was passed in aid of the enforcement of the Sherman Act," he added. "There is no inconsistency."

This was one of the leading suits brought by the Justice Department in its recent campaign to enforce the 1890 Sherman Antitrust Law prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade.

The Government appealed from a decision by the Northern Illinois Federal District Court dismissing the litigation. Fifty-seven individuals, corporations, and organizations were charged with conspiracy to fix milk prices, control the supply, and suppress competition.

The District Court said the Sherman Act "embodies the philosophy of individualism and unrestrained competition" but that "the tendency of later legislation has embodied the philosophy of collectivism and control of harmful competition."

Price fixing found bar to milk accord: Page 2.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (AP)—Indictments charging conspiracy to maintain gasoline prices in violation of the Sherman antitrust laws named 39 oil companies and two petroleum associations today.

A Federal grand jury, which in five months heard more than 150 witnesses, accused the concerns of purchases from independent refiners at arbitrary prices calculated to eliminate competition between the two groups.

All of the companies operate in California, but the jury claimed effects of the conspiracy extended into Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. It listed the firms as controlling 95 per cent of all gasoline sold on the Pacific Coast.

Purchases were made by major companies, it was charged, on the understanding that the independents would, in return, maintain prices for the remainder of their gasoline at about the same level as that of major companies.

As a part of the conspiracy, it was charged, the defendants brought about organization of two associations, the Fair Practices Association and the Independent Refiners' Association of California, Inc. The two organizations were charged with furthering the conspiracy.

Major concerns indicted were Standard Oil Company of California, Texas Company, Richfield Oil Corporation, Shell Oil Company, Inc., Tide Water-Associated Oil Company, Union Oil Company of California and General Petroleum Corporation of California.

Others named were Gilmore, Rio Grande, Seaside, Signal, Sunset, Aromalene, R. R. Bush, California Oil & Refining, Century, Caminol, Eagle Oil & Refining, East-West Refining, El Camino, El Tejon Oil & Refining, Envoy Petroleum, Fletcher, Hancock, Harbor Refining, Kern, MacMillan Petroleum, Mercury Petroleum, Mohawk Petroleum, Olympic, Pan-Pacific, Triangle Oil & Refining, Petrol Corporation, White Star Oil & Refining, Rothschild, Estado, Exeter, Norwalk, and Social.

Belgians Seek Way to Obtain U. S. Shipping

Envoy asks if implied ban on transfer to American neutrals is applicable to Europe.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — The Belgian Government today took preliminary steps to discover whether it can obtain under Belgian registry some inactive United States liners.

Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador, called on Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, to ask whether President Roosevelt's indicated disapproval of the proposed transfer of U. S. flag ships to American neutrals applied equally to European neutrals. He pointed out the strain on Belgium's economy caused by the cessation of U. S. maritime commerce in war danger zones.

This development introduces a new factor into the ship transfer problem, which is a vital test of whether American neutrality is to be administered rigidly or flexibly. From the viewpoint of critics of the proposed Panama transfer, the shift to Belgian registry might be almost equally evasive of the neutrality law's intent. On the other hand, an American neutral is not involved, and that was the objection advanced by President Roosevelt late yesterday in indicating that the transfers probably would not be permitted.

Should some U. S. lines ships be transferred to Belgian registry, they would probably concentrate on traffic to Europen neutral countries, not to belligerents. The purpose would be to reopen vital lines of communication to the smaller nations. Belgium has a very small merchant marine, while the Netherlands is more amply supplied, but both would be greately interested in the proposed transfer.

Non Involvement Plan

With President Roosevelt placing an apparent veto on the transfer of United States merchant ships to Panama registry, on the ground of concern for the neutrality of Latin American countries, attention swings to the broader field of what may be called Hemispheric Non-involvement.

The Inter-American Economic and Financial Committee, a standing body of experts from the 21 New World Republics, had its opening official sessions here today, after having elected Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, as chairman. The group, which is composed mostly of experts resident in Washington, will sit in continuous session for the duration of the European war, seeking to set up barricades against economic disturbance.

Important Decision

However substantially all this inter-American work contributes to "hemispheric noninvolvement," it is still true that President Roosevelt's apparently final decision on the ship transfer matter is of even more importance. The President's decision did not effect merely eight ships, but the whole nature of neutrality enforcement. After Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Congressional leaders had impressed upon the President that enforcement must be of a firm and determined character, and it was apparent that public opinion would regard the ship transfer as an evasion of the Act, Mr. Roosevelt changed his prior indorsement of the transfer.

In doing so, he had to have some face-saving formula, and an ingenious one was produced. On Friday last, the President announced that he was more interested in the seamen thrown out of work by the effect of the Neutrality Law than in the ship companies. So far so good: the Executive's statement was a hint that he was going to decide against the transfer. Then, late yesterday, he was asked at press conference what developments there had been in the ship problem, and answered that reporters could see which way the wind was blowing. One correspondent answered for the corps to say that indeed they could.

On the Record

But to get the President more definitely on the record, a reporter said: "last week, Mr. President, you said you were bound by the letter of the law in regard to these transfers; do you think the transfers are in violation of the spirit of the law?"

The President replied that in part he believed the transfer did so violate the law's intent. And he added the second section of his face-formula. One point, he said, had not been discussed in the papers. Do we want to put any sister American Republic in any position which is different from our own on the subject of neutrality?

Transfer of United States ships to Panama registry, already authorized, were water over the dam, he said, and could not be prevented now. But—and these were the significant words—the more we think it over, continued President Roosevelt, the more we hesitate to put a Latin American country in such a position.

However, the formal rejection must come from the Maritime Commission.

War's Influence on U. S. Debated by Economists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Continuance of the war in Europe over the next two years will not produce any marked increase in American exports, a substantial rise in the price of farm products nor an expansion of industry capable of absorbing the country's surplus agricultural workers, John D. Black, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, told the 55th annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science at the Astor Hotel here today.

Speaking on "the effects of war on agriculture," Professor Black warned that, except in a very short run, it would be better for agriculture if prices were maintained near their present level, letting increased volume and employment produce the needed increase in income for capital and labor. He held that the present surpluses of cotton and wheat and the increase in dairy and swine herds would meet any expected increase in demand.

Arthur A. Ballantine, formerly under-Secretary of the United States Treasury, told the Academy that the present "vast public debt would be a millstone about the neck of the Government in another great emergency, such as a foreign war."

Debt Carries Threat

"Moreover, a swollen and steadily growing Government debt carries in itself the threat of creating a serious emergency," Mr. Ballantine declared. "Government credit is unimpaired under the conditions of today. Yet, if the idea should ever take root that the debt is too great or unmanageable, we would have to face the possibility of a flight from the currency such as worked disaster in Germany and prepared the way for the Hitler regime.

"The important point is not the amount of the debt itself but the trend—the fact that Government expenditures have been lifted to a point at which there is no prospect that revenues will catch up except through a very large expansion of the national income. Such an expansion will at the best take time," Mr. Ballantine continued.

Mr. Ballantine said there was no evidence that the American system of private enterprise had lost its vitality or is incapable of large expansion.

"Given opportunity, its resourcefulness and forward urge are still our best hope," he declared. "Substitution of Government activity and legislative and administrative decisions is far more likely to mean stagnation and lessened production."

Lionel D. Edie, New York economist, spoke on "The Influence of War on Prices," declaring that the effects of war orders on the American economy would be less inflationary because a cash-and-carry basis is different from the former period when the Allies borrowed $2,600,000,000 in three years.

Allies Borrowing Less

Mr. Edie also held that the belligerents would tend to rely less on borrowing and note issue and more on taxation and civilian sacrifice during the present conflict and that this change in policy would mean a less rapid increase in the quantity of money in circulation and hence less inflation.

He predicted, however, that the war would further concentrate gold in the United States, thus bringing this concentration to its final "reductio ad absurdum."

Robert Warren, Professor at the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., also envisaged less inflation as a consequence of the war in Europe. He stressed the fact that effects of inflation following the World War were so disastrous that radically different methods of financing are now being applied. He recalled that all sorts of controls had been introduced whose effectiveness would be vitiated by an admixture of inflation, but that their capacity to sustain an extended effort has yet to be tested.

Doesn't Expect Boom

George O. May, member of Price, Waterhouse & Co., told the Academy that British and French purchases in this country would be relatively restricted and highly selective and that their greatest need seems to be for airplanes and internal combustion engines.

He stressed that on these grounds there seemed to be no basis for any wartime boom in the United States and that this seemed to be gaining recognition. He added, however, that Allied purchases here would afford a stimulus to industry that would be less disadvantageous than governmental pump-priming.

Mr. May urged that economic study of taxation should be concerned less with the principles of taxation, such as the benefit theory and the theory of ability to pay, little regarded in practice, and more with the actual economic effects of taxation.

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He Won His First Political Race

'Ab' Jenkins Is Also 'Mayor-Elect' Jenkins

Not a checkered flag but an auditor's count told "Ab" Jenkins, auto speed record holder, that he had won his first race in the political field. He is Mayor-elect of Salt Lake City, Utah. He is shown here with the racing car with which he has set speed records.

New Salt Lake City Mayor Speedy but Safe

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Every automobile owner an expert driver—that's the goal of the "world's fastest driving Mayor."

"Traffic safety can be achieved only through education," David Abbott (Ab) Jenkins, veteran of numerous speed car runs on Utah's famed Bonneville salt flats, said in an interview Nov. 15.

His doctrine:

"You can't make good drivers by fining them or putting them in jail. Teach them how to drive and then see that they obey."

More Than 500 Records

Mr. Jenkins, who holds "more than 500" world automobile speed records, ranging from 50 miles to 47 hours of continuous driving, was certified as Salt Lake City's Mayor-elect Nov. 14, a week after he defeated Businessman Herbert A. Snow, 21,127 to 21,076. He takes over the job Jan. 1.

"It was the hardest 'drive' of my racing career," Mr. Jenkins said of the nonpartisan election, his first office-seeking venture.

He campaigned on a traffic safety platform. Now he's going to pass along to the public driving hints he gleaned while piloting a car more than 2,000,000 miles without accident and while lecturing on safety in many cities.

Plans to Continue Driving

"I want to make Salt Lake City the safest city in the world—a pattern for other cities now burdened by traffic problems," added Mr. Jenkins, a middle-aged, friendly man who uses neither liquor nor tobacco.

Between banquets, City Commission meetings, and other duties a Mayor must take care of, Mr. Jenkins will pursue his momentum career—seeking every land speed record, including the measured mile.

"Ab," as he has been known on the sports pages, an Elder in the Latter-Day Saints Church, hopes to become the first American to travel more than 300 miles an hour on land. He wants to break the mile record which John Cobb of London boosted to 368.85 m. p. h. last summer.

First, he'll go after the endurance records, then add another motor to his new machine and endeavor to shatter the short-distance marks, he said.

Lothian Cites Education's Task in Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Barnard College today had rounded out 50 years of work of broadening knowledge and entered into a new era for still greater advancement of its aims.

A distinguished audience observed Barnard's "golden jubilee" at the Astor Hotel here last night. Among the guests were the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, of which Barnard is a unit; Dave Hennen Morris, former United States Ambassador to Belgium; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Senior Barnard alumnae trustee; Mrs. Ogden Reid, an alumna and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who presided, and Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Barnard Dean.

Lord Lothian was the chief speaker and reviewed briefly some of the outstanding advances made by women in the modern world. These, he held, were of that substantial sort which grow out of proper education and the achievement of the franchise in democratic countries. The Ambassador referred frequently to the European war, and recalled that he once asked David Lloyd George, British World War Prime Minister, who he thought had won the war of 1914-'18.

Victory for Women

"He pondered for a moment," Lord Lothian said, "and then replied, 'certainly no nation won anything. The only people who won were the women. Because of their service, the women today have won their full rights as citizens.'

"I think he was right," Lord Lothian continued, "and what are they going to win out of the suffering and sacrifice of this war? I think I know what they would like to win. That is the ending of all wars.

"But war is not going to end by yearning for it to end. It will only come from hard thinking and hard work and imagination."

Lord Lothian saw the task before education as a difficult one in view of the fact that the democracies have come face to face with international problems which embrace unemployment and war.

Menace to Democracy

"The real menace to democracy today is totalitarianism—the conviction that if man is to get peace and order and prosperity, he must surrender his right of judgment to the state, or rather to the party which has captured the state, because the task of thinking his or her way through to a solution to the economic, social and political problems of the modern age is quite beyond his power," he continued.

"There is no doubt that totalitarianism has its appeal, especially to the youth. Do not let us underrate the subtle lure of this suggestion that the citizen had better leave the difficult task of thinking and of decision to those at the top who claim to know and to understand what to do. That is one side of the totalitarian menace. The other is the relative failure of democracy to solve three vital problems for themselves—unemployment and the economic disorder that unemployment spells, the maldistribution of wealth, and war. If democracies could solve these problems within their own world, we would no longer have to fight totalitarian imperialism by violence. We would undermine its authority and overcome it by example.

Tasks of Education

"Education, therefore, has taken on new tasks—that of preparing the people to reconstruct wisely both the national and international society in which democracies live so that it not only gives to its citizens a better and ampler life than its totalitarian rivals, but that it will do so on the basis of individual freedom and individual responsibility.

"Education, as I see it, has two somewhat different tasks. On the one hand, it has to educate the individual so that he can understand and enjoy and make his or her own way in life. On the other hand, it has to educate those who can discharge the ever more onerous duty of giving that leadership to democracy without which it cannot survive."

Lord Lothian held that Americans had recognized the first angle of this problem before it was seen in England and that they had gone a long way to solve it.

Dr. Butler said that in so far as Columbia University was concerned, the question of education of women had been "definitely solved" and there was nothing more to be said or done save to improve it year by year.

Industry Cautioned by Lehman On Aftermath of War Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15—American industry must continue its present "admirable" refusal to engage in wartime profiteering and speculation if it is to avoid disastrous aftereffects, in the opinion of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Speaking at the silver jubilee dinner of the Associated Industries of New York here last night in honor of Edward J. Barcalo, who was instrumental in founding the group, Governor Lehman warned that the demobilization of men and industry following the European war will have serious aftereffects and that the United States can minimize its share in this through a cautious policy now.

"If industry permits profiteering because of war conditions," Governor Lehman said, "it will inevitably disturb the balance between production and consumption, which is even now very delicately balanced and easily susceptible to adverse influences. Profiteering will, accordingly, lead to lessened consumption and possibly to increased Government regulation and higher taxes.

Large Inventories Perilous

"Second, business must avoid the accumulation of speculative inventories. There will be a great temptation on the part of manufacturers and merchants to stock up so as to take advantage of what they hope will be increased demand at ultimately higher prices. Even at the risk of losing immediate profits, I am convinced that industry would do well to limit inventories to reasonable proportions and to establish needs.

"The existence of large inventories at the end of the war, when prices of commodities and goods probably will drop sharply, may bring about losses that will wipe out previous profits. The accumulation of speculative dislocation over a short period of time may lead to a serious dislocation, at least temporarily, in commodity prices.

"Furthermore, the necessity of liquidating large inventories on a falling market at the conclusion of the war will take out of the market new purchasing power and stable production at a time when both will be most sorely needed."

Warning on Dictatorship

Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, who spoke at a noon luncheon of the group, warned that American participation in the war might lead to a dictatorship in the United States and to the ruin of the middle-class. Participation in the war might cost America $50,000,000,000, he added.

The 1,000 delegates at the sessions also heard Joe R. Hanley, Republican majority leader of the State Senate, appeal for equal rights for labor and capital, declaring that the first deserves a fair wage and the second a reasonable profit.

Wage-Hour Violations Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Maj. Arthur L. Fletcher, enforcement chief of the Wage-Hour Administration, told the National Conference on Labor Legislation yesterday that anonymous complaints from employees afraid of losing their jobs had disclosed some of the worst cases of Wage-Hour Law violations.

Mr. Fletcher addressed the conference after the delegates from 39 states and territories had gone on record in favor of child labor legislation in the states. They also favored a ban on employment in commercialized agriculture of children of migrant labor families.

The conference report called for the enactment by states of the child labor standards of the Wage-Hour Law, and also suggested that employers be made to pay double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

The conferees also favored pressing for enactment of state wage-hour laws to cover wage earners who do not come within the interstate commerce scope of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, reviewing the work of the Wage-Hour Administration in the past year, said she felt "justified in concluding that substantial wage gains had been made." She pointed to the number of low paid workers entitled to wages increase under the minimum pay provisions of the law and two special wage orders issued in textiles and hosiery manufacturing.

In a discussion of the effect on pay rolls of the statutory decrease in the maximum work week from 44 to 42 hours, George McNulty, counsel of the Wage-Hour Administration, said the courts would have to decide whether employers could force employees to take wage cuts along with shorter hours.

U. S. Farm Income

Cash income from the sale of American farm products in the first five months of 1939 amounted to $2,466,000,000, a decline of 4 per cent from the same period in 1938.

Price Fixing Found Bar To Milk Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 15—While the housewife pays an extra cent a quart for milk, as recently ordered under the new Michigan price-fixing law, and perhaps wonders where it goes, two fundamental points in the perennial milk-price question, again in the Nation's eye as a result of the Federal monopoly investigations, are being fought out here around a comparatively minor issue.

The trouble appears to be primarily over whether one small distributor is to be allowed to sell through his own retail stores or milk depots, at cash-and-carry prices below, not only the delivered price, but that charged by other retail outlets. The basic issues, however, are price-fixing by law, and an equitable method of payment to farmers. In other words, experts here insist, it isn't so much a matter of whether the housewife is to be allowed to take advantage of the savings possible through exclusive operation on a cash-and-carry basis, but rather a matter of whether efforts to provide even production and an even and profitable price level for all concerned in the milk business, are to succeed.

Monopoly Question

The monopoly question looms large in the situation here and it is possible, observers note, that far-reaching reforms may result. In this process, however, there should be, it is held, a helpful display of the complex, underlying machinery, the smooth operation of which is important to a degree beyond the comprehension of the average layman.

An official of the new Michigan Milk Marketing Board recently was asked: "What does a farmer get for a quart of milk?"

"What farmer?" he replied. "And what quart?"

And he might have added: "What week and what month?"

He wasn't being evasive or sarcastic. It is impossible under the present system to tell "what a farmer gets for a quart of milk."

Recent Price Rise

The housewife knows what she pays. Just now it's 11 cents a quart delivered, and 9 cents at stores, which is one cent more than it was on Oct. 3, before authorities took action under the State marketing law passed this year, which provides for the licensing of distributors and the fixing of prices paid to the producer, and by the consumer.

When there is such a boost, and the housewife still hears farmers complain that they barely make both ends meet, she does wonder what becomes of this extra cent. But she can't trace her 11 cents back along the line all the way to the producer, as in the case of a loaf of bread. In this case all she knew was that the base price to the farmer was increased 23 cents per "hundred pounds."

While some centers such as Chicago, where the handling of milk is largely interstate, are operating under the new Federal Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, Detroit, which gets practically all of its milk from within the State, is proceeding under the new Michigan law, which has nothing to do with the Federal activities.

Objective of Act

In general terms the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 provides machinery for arriving at a uniform producer-price in a given milk area by orderly means. It attempts to meet the challenge of disorder that frequently has surrounded bargaining between producers and handlers developing into milk "strikes." The system is the outgrowth and amplification of procedure started in the original Agricultural Agreement Act of 1933. The Act was amended in 1937, and the Supreme Court has upheld it in specific instances. So far as the consumer is concerned, the new machinery does not directly determine retail prices, according to its sponsors, and the forces of competition are still in play. The chief method employed by the Act is the authorization of market-wide "pools," which offer all farmers and producers selling milk in a particular area covered by such a pool, a uniform price, if the machinery is employed. There are other phases to the Act, but the emphasis is on legalizing a sort of collective-bargaining system for the sale of producers' milk, under terms that will give uniform prices to everybody.

National Attention

The situation here was brought to national attention, though, recently by the testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington of Duncan C. McCrea, Wayne County Prosecutor, and George A. Johnson, Proprietor of the Johnson Milk Company, which operates the disputed Detroit milk depots. Their statements were aimed to show the existence of a "monopoly" in Detroit, and according to Mr. Johnson an attempt by the "trust" to force him out of business because he can sell through his own retail depots at a price less than the others must charge.

The tilt has been crystallized in a complaint by the Marketing Board against the Johnson Company, for allegedly failing to comply with the new law. They assert he failed to pay for his milk on the so-called base and surplus and class-price plan as provided by law; to deduct from the price to producers, and pay into a "service fund" provided for under the law, four cents a hundred pounds; and to participate in a price "equalization" system.

Mr. Johnson says he admits he has violated the letter of the law in these respects, but he holds that the law is unconstitutional.

Mr. Johnson further claims there is political maneuvering and "big-business" motives behind the whole marketing plan. He notes that the new law was passed under a Republican Administration and that the big Detroit producers, who he says are opposing him, are Republicans. He charges they banded together to push this legislation through, to "get" him. The Johnson firm handles about 7 per cent of the Detroit milk business.

Mr. McCrea, while not directly concerned in this action against Mr. Johnson, which is handled by the Detroit Administrator under the State law, has long been interested in the milk question. Mr. McCrea, who is a Democrat, ordered an inquiry, when the recent milk price increase was announced, charging that there was no emergency such as must be present to justify an increase under the law, and that the required advance public notice was not given. Meanwhile, Mr. McCrea also instituted action to investigate the Michigan Milk Producers Association, charging it with indirectly creating a monopoly selling memberships, "forcing tribute" from members, and failing to account for its income. This action was withdrawn, however, when it was found the law authorizing it had been repealed.

In this case it would appear to be the Democrats opposing price-fixing, while nationally the Party lineup on this issue roughly has been reversed.

In the courts now is the Marketing Board's injunction against the Johnson Company, and Mr. Johnson's suit to declare the law unconstitutional, the latter before the State Supreme Court.

Changes in Far East Subject of U. S. Study

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—In the face of steadily increasing signs from the Far East that Britain and France are compelled to relax their pressure against an expanding Japan, the Government of the United States is confronted with questions of the utmost importance to the future of that part of the world.

First, to the extent that the Allied Powers remove the bulk of their troops from China, and indorse, if not recognize, the forthcoming "Central Government" which Japan is preparing to establish, the United States emerges as the only potential remaining counterbalance to Japan's "new order" in China and to whatever expansive plans Russia may develop.

Second, the United States is thereby brought measurably closer to a decision on whether or not to come to terms with Japan—on some basis which obviously would involve concessions on all sides—as a means of offsetting or thwarting an enlargement of Russian power in the Far East.

Necessary Step

It had been known for some time here that Britain would take this latest step of reducing its military forces in China to a nominal size. This is explained from London as a necessary step in view of Britain's preoccupation with Europe, and may reflect a belief on the part of the British that Japan might be needed as an added friendly weight in the scales against Russia.

The character of the United States' reaction to the crystallizing Japanese regime in China is another matter, however. The United States has been relied upon by the Chinese Government and those who are in favor of strong resistance to aggression, to stand as the bulwark of naval, economic and moral resistance to Japan's aims during the European war.

Recently, however, the Russian factor has blown up a small tempest of apprehension here as well as in London and Paris. It is well known to the State Department that the new Russian Ambassador to Japan is leaving no stones unturned in an effort to arrange some sort of partition of China into "spheres of influence" along the co-operative lines outlined by Premier Molotoff in his most recent statement of policy. It is presumed that such an arrangement would leave Russia and not Japan as the dominant power of the Far East.

This new situation, which was not given full weight in the calculations of the State Department until as recently as a few weeks ago, substantially alters the situation and leaves the United States in a highly delicate position.

On the one hand, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has never yielded an element of principle in his stand against aggression. Where he has been compelled to retreat realistically, he has done so without relaxing this country's full internationalist stand against the aggressor in the Far East, and has hoped always for a turn in the tide. It is doubtful whether under these circumstances he would ever officially recognize Japan's projected Central Government of China.

U. S. and Japan

At present, every effort is being bent to persuade Japan that its logical and ultimate best ally is the United States, and to enlarge on the concern of many Japanese elements at the prospect of any deal with Russia. It is hoped, what with economic and political pressure and Japan's present overextended position both in its military and economic aspects, to bring Japan to accept terms which would save what is loosely referred to as the open door regime in China.

But should Japan seek to play off Russia and the United States against each other, the Japanese terms might be so high that it would be difficult for the United States to accede without opening itself to the charge of "appeasement" or indorsing "another Munich in the Far East," at the expense of the struggling Chinese Government.

Thus all sides of the question are being anxiously studied, even as events in the Far East are sweeping the State Department further into the many practical complexities. It is possible that no overt decision will be made, but the degree of emphasis of American favor or counter pressure both in the case of China and Japan could determine the course of events without any formal pronouncement.

President Praises U. S. Art Chosen for Federal Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—An hour's examination of paintings and sculpture designed for Federal buildings all over the country, on exhibit at the Corcoran Art Gallery here, convinced President Roosevelt that modern American art is refreshingly clean.

Mr. Roosevelt who was shown through the exhibit by Edward Bruce, Chief of the Fine Arts Section of the Public Buildings Administration; indicated pronounced pleasure at finding the exhibit free from morbidity.

At the opening of the show recently, Mr. Roosevelt wrote a "Dear Ned" letter to Mr. Bruce, saying he was convinced that the fine arts section "is a sustaining and developing force for our artists and an educational and esthetic contribution to our people."

His visit to the most ambitious exhibit yet held by the section, gave him first-hand backing for his kind words.

The work exhibited is that of the winners and runners-up in a 48-state competition for selection of artists to decorate post offices and other new Federal buildings.

Many new artists were given their first public recognition in the competition.

All the paintings Mr. Roosevelt especially admired were not winners in the post office competition, however. An ice-cutting scene in Maine by Waldo Pierce and a flight of passenger pigeons by Edward J. Sawyer, attracted his attention but were not awarded prizes by the jury of four distinguished artists, Maurice Sterne, Henry Varnum Poor, Edgar Miller and Olin Downs.

The President also showed special interest in two murals to go in Texas post offices. One, by Peter Hurd, depicting the "East-bound Mail Stage," "Pioneer House-builder," and "Air Mail Over Texas" will adorn the Dallas terminal annex. Another pioneer subject, "The Pass of the North" by Tom Lea, was designed for the El Paso post office.

A sculpture of a "Family Group" by Chain Gross, exhibited in the Federal building at the New York World's Fair, also caught Mr. Roosevelt's eye.

He also had a special word of praise for a drawing for a mural "Justice and the Child," selected for the Justice Department building in Washington. Symeon Shimin, who was born in Astrakhan, Russia, is now putting the finishing touches on the painting.

The President's support and praise for the fine arts exhibit is considered significant in view of a debate that is being waged as to whether the project, consuming approximately one per cent of the cost of the Federal building program, shall be continued.

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Harrison Administrative Editor; Norton Is Appointed Manager

Roland R. Harrison, who for the past 10 years has been Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, has been appointed Administrative Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. In order to accept his new appointment, Mr. Harrison has resigned as Manager of the Publishing Society, his resignation becoming effective as of December 1.

Mr. Harrison, before coming to The Christian Science Monitor in 1922, was for 19 years in newspaper work in New York City. He is a graduate of Cornell University.

Among the newspaper positions he filled were those of Day City Editor and Night City Editor of the New York Herald. He also was associated with the Brooklyn Standard Union and the New York Times. His first work with the Monitor was as News Editor.

Later Mr. Harrison was appointed Executive Editor, which position he held until October, 1929, when he was made Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society. He was made a member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor at the time of its establishment in 1927. Mr. Harrison has been a student of Christian Science for many years, is a member of The Mother Church, and a class-taught pupil.

A. Warren Norton, who has been appointed Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, effective Dec. 1, received his early education in the local schools of Connecticut and Indiana. He is a graduate of Brown & Nichols Preparatory School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he is now Vice-President of its Alumni Association.

Prior to entering newspaper work, Mr. Norton had a number of years of successful experience in the business world. He has long been actively connected with newspaper work, having been associated with the Brooklyn Daily Eagle in connection with its advertising, circulation, and promotion departments. For the past 17 years, he has been connected with the firm of O'Mara & Ormsbee, Inc., of New York City. As a partner of that firm, he was associated with a number of successful newspapers throughout the U. S.

Mr. Norton is a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and a class-taught pupil. He has also been a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mamaroneck, New York, which church he served as First Reader, member of its Board of Trustees, and in various other capacities. He is now a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, Mass.

Far Spaces of Universe Await Glance of Big Eye at Palomar

Pathways to the Stars
Third of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MT. PALOMAR, Calif., Nov. 15—Mt. Wilson's 100-inch reflector is still the world's largest telescope, but its days are numbered in that category by the rapidly maturing 200-inch, soon to be the principal instrument of stellar espionage atop Palomar Mountain. No glass like this was ever cast before.

"How soon is soon" has been the question asked time and again during recent months. The best guess now places the Giant of Palomar in action by fall of 1940. In just about one year the Observatory Council hopes initial tests can be carried out.

Astronomical Humor

Shortly before we arrived occurred an incident proving astronomers too have a sense of humor. Strict orders were given that on a certain day, all tools, trucks, and spare parts must be removed from the main observatory floor. Alas, one truck driver left his vehicle parked right in the middle of the floor over night. Slightly peeved, the astronomer who gave the order let down the 60-ton crane necessary for constructing the huge telescope, and hooking on to the truck raised it to the top of the observatory dome and left it dangling there far out of the driver's reach next morning.

For Great Tasks Only

"How much closer will it bring Mars and the moon?" is usually the second question people ask. It's a shame to disappoint them, but the truth is there are probably a dozen smaller telescopes in the country that are better for this purpose than the 200-inch. The 24-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, for example. Some of it's best portraits of Mars were taken with a lens stop of 18 inches.

As Dr. John A. Anderson, chairman of the Observatory Council, says, "It would be a crime" to waste the time of the 200-inch on such work. For there are problems which only the 200-inch can solve.

Is the Universe expanding like a bubble, with the outermost galaxies and nebulae traveling away from us at tremendous speed? It would seem so from the best evidence the Hooker telescope at Mt. Wilson can produce.

Paradox of Space

The question whether space is curved, finite, or infinite, seems likely of final solution. According to Professor Einstein, space curves back into itself, so that the total volume is finite. The opposing theory has it that space has a negative curve, and is therefore infinite. If the first supposition is correct, we have a peculiar paradox on our hands. It is then entirely possible that stars seen in one part of the sky are not really there at all, but are in the opposite part of the sky, their light passing clear a curved universe to reappear from the opposite direction.

The 200-inch is expected to penetrate 1,200,000,000 light years into space (each light-year being 6,000,000,000,000 miles). At the present rate of discovery it means that possibly some 2,000,000,000 new nebulae or "island universes" each consisting of billions of stars, may be uncovered.

Astronomers point out that in addition to new light on old problems the instrument will inevitably disclose new darkness in the form of additional mysteries to challenge the ingenuity of mankind to explain.

Truck Driver Busy

The first place we visited in Pasadena was the optical shop of the California Institute of Technology where the great mirror is being ground. There Marcus Brown, head optician, has charge of grinding and polishing the great disc.

One would naturally expect a group of natural scientists embarked on such a stupendous task to seek out the most experienced optician they could find for the job of grinding and polishing the mirror. But not this Observatory Council. In choosing Marcus Brown, they picked an ex-truck driver.

Of course he'd also made some amateur telescopes. But in three years of optical apprenticeship in the Mount Wilson Laboratories, having quit a good job at higher pay as truck driver, he proved to Dr. Anderson that despite the great odds against him he was the man to tackle the big job. The very fact that he made the change from ace truck driver to ace optician with only a sixth grade background, convinced the council he was eligible.

We met "Browny" in the observation room of the optical shop, wisely provided for the public at one end of the long laboratory from which it is insulated by thick glass windows, to prvent any speck of foreign matter getting into the room to spoil the job.

Privileged indeed is the rare visitor invited to exchange his clothes for whites and view the processes at close range.

In our pocket we had a 2-year-old unused pass for Palomar Mountain signed by Capt. Clyde S. (Sandy) McDowell, lent by the Navy to take charge of heavy construction. It was directed to Byron Hill, superintendant of construction on the mountain since 1936. It gave us permission to prowl around, take pictures and interview people. What we wanted to know now was, could we still use it. Captain McDowell's part of the job finished, he was no longer in Pasadena.

Questions Answered

"Sure," said Dr. Anderson. "Go right ahead." He had precious little time at the moment to give us, but if a half hour was any good he could spare that. Before the interview was finished, our discussion had required consultation with several staff assistants, and had used up a good part of the morning.

One of the assistants was Russell Porter. Amateur telescope makers will recognize his name immediately as the inspiration behind their hobby for more than a quarter of a century, the "friend" of every struggling amateur telescope club in America. In Vermont he built his own private observatory. Dr. William E. Hale in building up the staff in the early days of the project, transplanted him to California.

Speaking of Dr. Hale, it was he who founded first a private observatory, then Yerkes observatory for the University of Chicago, and Mt. Wilson, intended as the solar observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He invented the spectroheliograph, and furnished inspiration to generations of young astronomers.

At the Mt. Wilson laboratories, we met Dr. John Strong, whose aluminizing process is to be used to coat the mirror surface. There we had the good fortune to witness the operation, which, fundamentally, is very simple. The mirror is enclosed in a tight container from which as much air as possible is removed. Also within the container is a series of electric wires coated with aluminum. When current is introduced, the wires, turning white hot, cause the aluminum to become gaseous. Then like steam traveling to cold windows in a hot room, the vaporous aluminum migrates to the mirror and coats it. Aluminum provides a hard surface that will not tarnish like silver; and in some regions of the spectrum it gives 50 per cent more visibility.

After lunch we retired to the Laboratories' playground, where Dr. Anderson proved he could pitch a horseshoe as effectively as he could design and build the world's largest and most intricate astronomical machinery.

Heavy Setup Lightly Run

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer; Arrow Studio

Mt. Palomar

(1) Ready to take view. (2) Dr. John A. Anderson, Chairman of Observatory Council, shown at eyepiece of one-tenth size model of the telescope. (3) Operating model, one-twenty-fourth size, at Los Angeles, with dome cut away to show how telescope will be hung. (4) Optical shop in Pasadena where 200-inch mirror is being finished; glass is tilted in preparation for the day's work. (5) Small "clock" that will drive the telescope, keeping stars in focus during long exposure of plates.

Bay Bridge Celebration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

One of the outstanding wonders of the modern engineering world is the 8¼-mile-long San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, which has just celebrated its third anniversary.

It hardly seems three years since the San Francisco Bay area staged a four-day fiesta honoring the men who built this great bridge.

The record of this bridge—a combination suspension-cantilever span—is a tribute to the ingenuity of its chief engineer, Charles H. Purcell, and his assistants to the last riveter, who accomplished what other engineers had called "the impossible."

Third for 1938

In comparison with other bridges in the Nation, the Bay Bridge stood third in total traffic for 1938, being led only by the Delaware River Bridge and New York's Triborough Bridge. Fourth was the George Washington span in New York.

The 1939 figures are not available as yet, but due to reduced tolls and the Golden Gate International Exposition traffic, the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge upped its 1939 total traffic nearly 1,000,000.

Where the Delaware River and Triborough Bridges hit a 1938 hign of 12,820,338 and 11,619,344 the San Francisco Bridge recorded 8,621,196. This last year, the lower level of the bridge has been put into use with the additional interurban service carrying some 17,000,000 paying passengers the first 10 months.

Toll Reduced

When the bridge was opened to the public Nov. 12, 1936, the toll was 50 cents. Because of the traffic increase over the expected amount necessary to finance and administer the span, the State reduced the toll to 40 cents and has indicated it may reduce it to 25 cents. Total revenues from the bridge have been $15,300,000.

Despite the fact that the speed limit is 45 miles an hour, figures from the Highway Department show that there is only one accident per 762,000 vehicle-miles. From an estimated total of 28,650,000 vehicles in three years there have been only 175 accidents on the bridge structure.

Royal Arch Gunnison

N. J. Bridge Low Bid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The American Bridge Company, New York, was the low bidder, with a figure of $1,099,505, on a bridge to be built by the New Jersey highway department across the Passaic River on Route 25 between Newark and Kearny. The length of the structure will be about 2,000 feet. Nearly 10,000,000 pounds of structural steel will be used.

Behind the Headlines

American foreign policy is compared to a man trying to walk two ways at once.

The difficulties that assail American foreign policy today are the difficulties that always assail a man who tries to walk in two opposite directions at the same time.

The United States is trying simultaneously to remain neutral and to express its sympathies for the Allies in the European war, to keep out of Europe and to help preserve European civilization—which is American civilization—from destruction.

Such a "balancing act" is bound to be difficult. It is being staged with considerable skill but how long it can be carried on remains to be seen.

Some Contradictions

The pursuit of such a policy is certain to result in contradictions, and to abound in apparent subterfuges.

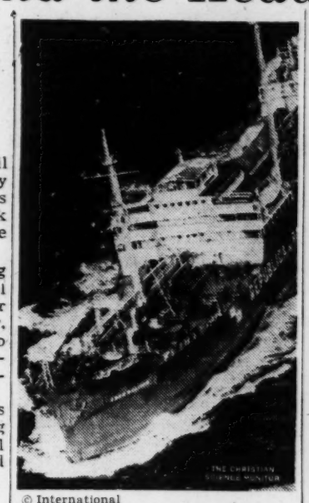
This was evident during the Congressional debate on the Neutrality Act. That Act could never have become law if opinion in the United States had not been overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies. But few were frank enough to urge its adoption because it would help the Allies. Eventually, acts spoke louder than words, a law that was favored by a vast majority was adopted, ostensibly for reasons other than the actual ones.

Acts and Sympathies

Now that the law is being carried into effect, the same contradiction between acts and sympathies is apparent.

Transferring American ships to Panamanian or other foreign registries is perfectly legal, and it is a common practice in the shipping trades, but under these circumstances it bears all the earmarks of a subterfuge.

Again, sympathies are stronger than consistency. A law which forbids American ships to trade with Nations in the war zone is evaded by changing the registry of the ships.



© International

Here is the S. S. Esso Bolivar, owned by the Standard Oil Company, under the flag and registry of the Republic of Panama. The ship changed its registry before the new Neutrality Act became law.

Evasions usually bring some sort of retribution, and in this instance arises in the field of labor. Seamen object to losing their jobs through this arrangement. They would have lost their jobs anyway, no doubt, but losing them as a result of change of registry is specially distasteful.

Experience Is the Key

Beyond the range of the Neutrality Act, in all aspects of American foreign policy, this system of contradictions is apparent. It even extends to discussions as to what shall be done to insure peace after the war.

A political leader in the United States in a single speech tells Europe how it should organize itself and then maintains that this is none of America's business. He tells Europe that it should follow the American Federal pattern and then says that America should have nothing to do with Europe.

The United States, in short, is still trying to prevent its sympathies from interfering with its interests. That is not unnatural. All individuals, and all Nations, find themselves at times in such a position. Emotionalism must not be permitted to overwhelm reason. In the long run, experience will show the right course to be followed.

Efforts to stay neutral and at the same time express sympathy for Allies pose problems.

Future Course

There is a growing consciousness that the policy outlined by the Neutrality Act is not necessarily final. The Act is already being amended in practice through resort to measures not prohibited by the law.

Sympathizers with the Allies are finding ways, not specifically forbidden by the law, to make their sympathies felt. Opponents of the existing policy are pointing out the shortcomings of the Act as a basis for true neutrality.

Only events, only the light of experience, can show what the future course of the United States with regard to the European war may be, the test of the Neutrality Act will be how it works. Upon the basis of experience, and not upon mere theories, not sentimentality, will rest the ultimate foreign policy of the United States in time of European conflict.

Meanwhile an attitude not only of "watchful waiting," but also of well-poised, purposeful collaboration in the cause of genuine peace, is indicated.

Rex Miller

Apple Grower Turns Surplus Into New Channels for Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. WAYNE, Ind.—J. R. Leighty, owner of a big orchard in DeKalb County, north of Ft. Wayne, saw that the demand for apples was slipping. Each year he had more apples on his hands than he could sell. As the demand for California and Florida citrus fruit increased the demand for apples decreased.

Something had to be done about it. Mr. Leighty had an idea. This year he is selling not only apples, but apple cider, cider vinegar and canned apple butter. More than that, he is selling this year for the first time apples canned whole and apple sauce.

Apples were once sold direct to commission houses. But since commission houses would not handle the by-products, Mr. Leighty began marketing both apples and by-products to the grocers.

In the apple butter field, Mr. Leighty searched for and hired the farm woman who had the reputation of making the best apple butter in DeKalb County. It is she who is the boss of the apple butter cookers. It is she who tastes and tests until the product is right—exactly right—before it goes into the cans.

This year, while there was an early outlook for a crop of 25,000 to 30,000 bushels, the late summer drought cut this to about 15,000 bushels. Because of the drought, hundreds of bushels that would have been U. S. Number Ones never made the grade because they ripened too early.

All of this means that a larger proportion than usual must go into about 4,000 gallons of apple butter; 5,000 gallons of cider; nearly 3,000 gallons of vinegar.

There are other natural adjuncts of the business. Bees are necessary to pollinize the trees, which means there is honey to sell. There is a grape vineyard which means there is grape juice to sell. Maple trees provide maple syrup. The honey crop this year will amount to from 2,000 to 2,500 boxes. There will be about 50 gallons of maple syrup and 150 gallons of grape juice.

Virginia Farmers Plant Over 600,000 Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia farmers planted more than 638,000 trees last year under the Federal-State co-operative plan provided by the Clarke-McNary Law, the Forest Service reported. Of the plantings 31,958 were for windbreaks and shelter belts, and 607,200 were for wood production.

Plantings throughout the United States under the program totaled 55,359,000 trees.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

South America: A Good United States Market If—

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"We have further fruitage of the United States Good Neighbor foreign policy in the latest news reports. Meeting in Washington today is a group of men symbolizing the genuine co-operation now taking place between the United States and its neighbors to the south. It goes under the rather imposing, if unexciting, title of 'The Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee.'

"What it really is is an advisory group composed of one economic or financial expert from each of the 21 American nations. It was voted for by the foreign ministers, or their representatives, of these countries at the meeting in Panama a few weeks ago."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, just what can such a committee actually do? An advisory committee of delegates from a group of democracies doesn't sound like much action, but rather a gesture."

Answer: "This committee is definitely an action committee. If the democratic processes are slow they are at least sure, judging from history, and so this committee must undertake the important ground-preparation for long-term development and co-operation. For example, any economic or financial problem of any of these nations may be brought before this committee. Certainly with its experts we should get two results. First, at least a meeting of minds on an answer to the particular question, and second—and much more important—a solution will be sought to bring about the greatest harmony among all these 21 nations."

Question: "Is there any major financial or economic problem now needing action?"

Answer: "There are several. One of the most important is the vast amount of defaulted foreign bonds which amounted in Latin America to about $1,232,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1938. Then there are currency stabilization needs, new markets and the need of keeping ships in operation—as some of the problem produced by the present war in Europe."

Question: "Of course this committee is directly identified with South American trade—and that in turn has been held out as a great hope for business for the United States? What are the possibilities?"

Answer: "The war has turned the Americas much more towards each other, with the stopping or limitation of European markets. Now while the United States should take advantage of this new opportunity, it should not monopolize it. In the final analysis, of course, it cannot monopolize it. You have to have money in trade. The United States must be paid for any goods it sends down there. Where will the money come from? One place only, from payment for goods which South America has exported. In other words, unless the United States buys generously from South America it cannot expect South America to buy generously from it."

Question: "Since South America is a land of vast natural resources, much like the United States, many of the products of both are about the same. Won't this restrict the market?"

Answer: "It will. Argentina's wheat, meat, corn and wool, and Peruvian and Chilean copper, compete directly with United States' production of the same. Just how much of their goods can be bought without upsetting the United States' home market will govern to a great degree how much money they will have to buy American goods.

"So while the United States as a manufacturing nation has a tremendous potential market in South America, which needs that kind of goods, it can only get a part of that business because it can't buy enough South American goods."

Question: "Isn't there a chance that Americans could so profitably develop South American markets that they in turn could buy more South American goods?"

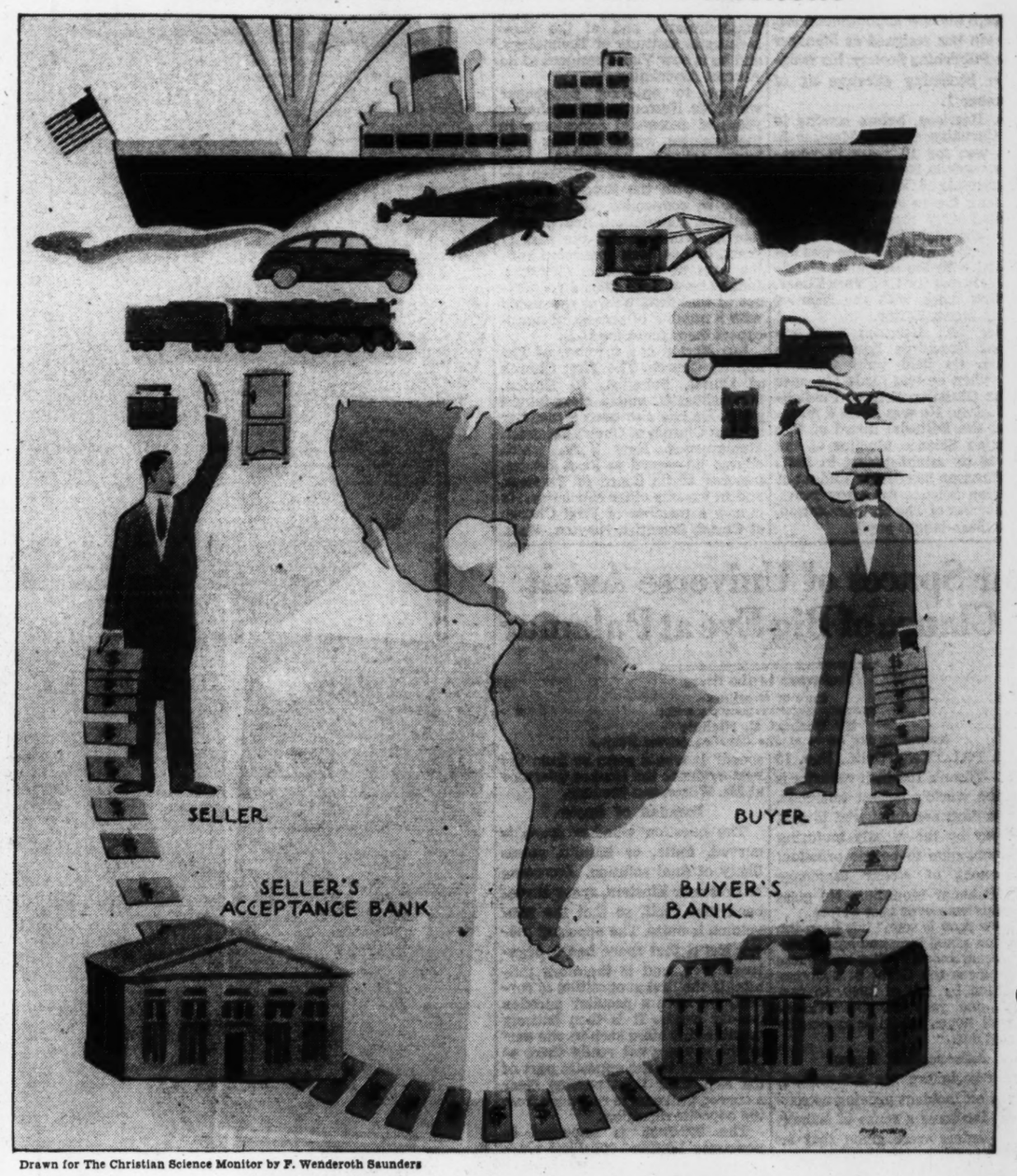
Answer: "That's an interesting question. It brings up an important point. The American business man must first study the South American market and design products for it. Now he has not done that in the past. In fact he is hardly trained for it. The reason is that within the United States the business man has not so much supplied markets as he has created markets for the special goods he makes, through all sorts of advertising. He has literally made United States citizens want products they never thought of before.

"To get South American business the United States manufacturers must learn new business methods. He must learn how to study less-than-luxury foreign markets and design goods for them. He must make those goods cheap, as these people have not much money and England, Germany and Japan have supplied them with cheap goods in the past. He must learn how to pack his goods so that when they land in South America they will be packaged right, sometimes for mule back, a system of transportation still widely used in some areas."

Question: "Couldn't the American business man advertise in South America as he has done at home?"

Answer: "There is only a small reading class with money. It might be reached but it would be limited. There is hardly any way to get to the masses. So, as I see it, the plan of meeting the markets seems to be about the only one feasible at present. I see our period is up, preventing us from further discussion of this question of marketing—of competing and noncompeting goods. But we are fortunate in having the Monitor's South American specialist, Roland Hall Sharp, just back from the Panama meeting for the guest period. He will tell us more about this vital issue on Fireside page 155."

How Inter-American Trade Functions



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Simplified Picture of Complex Exchange Procedures

Seller in New York has autos—say—to sell. Buyer in Buenos Aires does not want to send cash in advance. So he gets a letter of credit and sends it to Seller. When accepted it takes the place of money—may be bought and sold—until autos are delivered. Buyer then pays his bank, and the acceptance is retired. The credit period may last many months.

U. S.-Argentine Trade Pact Around the Corner

By Roland Hall Sharp

In Buenos Aires a delegation from the United States is negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina.

Not since the British pact was signed, just a year ago, has Washington set equal store by one of Secretary Hull's give-and-take arrangements.

More than any other of the 21 American nations, Argentina is bound to Europe by commercial ties. Economic Pan Americanism has faltered in this instance, frequently causing political Pan Americanism to stumble.

The plain fact as seen from Buenos Aires is that the Western Hemisphere so far has been unable to buy enough of the exports upon which Argentina depends.

Argentina has wheat to sell; so has the United States.

Argentina has meat to sell; so has the United States.

Argentina has corn, hides, and wool to sell. So has the United States, and so have other American nations.

Europe meanwhile, and especially England, needs what Argentina produces. As much as a third of Argentine exports normally flows to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hull's economic philosophy does not call for isolating the Americas from Europe or Asia. On the contrary, his reciprocal trade agreements are open to any nation that cares to enter. Once in, the benefits spread to all signatories.

Obstacles

The aim in Buenos Aires is to find ways for removing barriers to Argentine-United States trade. First among the barriers is one that is not even being tackled at this time. Both countries recognized in advance that it would be too much if they attempted to break through the organized resistance of Middle West meat and wheat growers. So, meat is almost entirely excluded from the list of articles published by the United States as up for possible tariff reductions. Wheat is not even mentioned. By excluding certain items, even if they are large items in themselves, the field of agreement is limited (it is true)—but that very selectivity makes for the possibility of a pact getting beyond the round-table stage. It is an illustration of the maxim that "to make haste slowly" pays in the end.

Much disagreement and considerable bitterness enters into the background of this negotiation. A few months ago the prospect of a pact seemed dim.

Then came war in Europe. Argentina is uncomfortably aware that the European basket is not a safe repository for too many of its commercial eggs. The same war quickens Washington's desire to build a practical, going concern under the slogan of "continental solidarity." Thus the war had driven these two great countries of the Western Hemisphere to undertake at once a negotiation long prepared and never more vital than now.

British Share

Argentina for years bought about twice as much from the United States as the United States bought from Argentina. Britain naturally expected a large share of Argentine purchases in exchange for British purchases. Some years ago the present Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, voyaged to Buenos Aires as star salesman for the Empire. Soon Argentina resounded with the slogan: "Buy From Those Who Buy From Us."

The slogan sounds reasonable enough, but it contains seeds of a trade philosophy that runs counter to Mr. Hull's. A few years after the Prince's visit, along came the barter system of National Socialist Germany.

The "Buy From Those" slogan means a more or less thorough channeling of trade on a two-way basis. German barter deals carry this trend to the ultimate by aiming at an exact balancing of German imports from a given country, say Argentina, against German exports to that country.

The medium of exchange is not currency negotiable in any world money market. Instead, a limited kind of credit is used. These are the famous Aski marks, issued in many varieties. They offer a discount of about 30 per cent from usual mark quotations. This means lower prices for Argentine importers of German goods. But there are risks for users of these marks at any time, and the war now makes German shipments problematical.

Noticeable Pickup

With Germany temporarily out of the Argentine market, and British factories turned to war production, the United States is already under increased industrial demand from Argentina and Latin America as a whole.

Right along, the Argentines have insisted that they would buy more on this side of the water if they could sell more. Argentina feels itself to be the injured party. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 not only raised tariffs, but in a sanitary provision under Article 306a, it effectively closed the American market to most of Argentina's meat.

A Sanitary Convention removing this difficulty has been ratified by Argentina and is favored by the State Department at Washington, but the Senate has kept it pigeonholed.

Even so, Argentina went on buying, although increasing restrictions were imposed on imports from the United States. Exchange discrimination has been especially onerous. Removal of this difficulty is made a condition by Washington for signing an Argentine pact. Argentina will not mention the Sanitary Convention, but wants enough tariff concessions to make the pact mean something.

A successful, if only preliminary, trade agreement would do much to smooth Argentine-United States relations, and so strengthen Inter-American solidarity at a vital point.

Latin America's Chiefs of State

During the 1920's Latin America was comparatively tranquil politically. But the impact of the world depression, the loss of markets, the drying up of foreign loans disturbed the easily-agitated political setups in South and Central America. During the 1930's a wave of government changes engulfed most of Latin America.

Sometimes it was an election that swept away the existing government. Oftener it was a coup d'etat or revolution.

Elected Executives

Argentina: Roberto M. Ortiz elected President in 1937 for six-year term beginning Feb. 20, 1938.

Chile: Pedro Aguirre Cerda elected President for six-year term beginning Dec. 24, 1938.

Colombia: Eduardo Santos elected President for four-year term beginning Aug. 7, 1938.

Costa Rica: Leon Cortes Castro elected President for four-year term beginning May 8, 1936.

Dominican Republic: Jacinto B. Peynado elected President for four-year term beginning Aug. 16, 1938. The country, however, is dominated by Gen. Rafael Trujillo.

Guatemala: Gen. Jorge Ubico elected President for a six-year term in 1931 following a revolution. But in 1935 his term was extended by plebiscite to March 15, 1943.

Haiti: Stenio Vincent elected President for a six-year term beginning Nov. 18, 1930. But in 1935 his term of office was extended by plebiscite to May 15, 1941.

Honduras: Tiburcio Carias Andino elected President for a four-year term beginning Feb. 1, 1933. But in 1936 the term was extended by Congress to Jan. 1, 1943.

Mexico: Lazaro Cardenas elected President for a six-year term beginning Nov. 30, 1934.

Nicaragua: Anastasio Somoza elected President for a four-year term beginning Jan. 1, 1937, after deposing the former President.

Panama: Juan D. Arosemena elected President for a four-year term beginning Oct. 1, 1936.

Paraguay: Felix Estagarribia was inaugurated President Aug. 15, 1939, to succeed Dr. Felix Paiva who had taken office on the overthrow of Colonel Franco in 1937.

El Salvador: Maximiliano Martinez rose to power through revolution in 1931. He was later elected President for a four-year term beginning March 1, 1935. In January 1939 the term was extended for six years.

Uruguay: Alfredo Baldomir elected President for a four-year term beginning June 19, 1938. He came to power after a revolution in 1932.

Venezuela: Eleazar Lopez Contreras elected President by Congress, April 25, 1936, for a five-year term after serving as provisional President on the passing of General Gomez the year before.

Extra-Constitutional Chiefs

Bolivia: Julio Quintanilla took office in August 1939 after youthful President German Busch was slain. An election is scheduled for March 7, 1940.

Brazil: Getulio Vargas rose to power in 1930 following a revolution. In 1934 he was elected President for four years. On Nov. 10, 1937, he proclaimed a semi-fascist constitution, extending his term six years.

Cuba: Federico Laredo Bru became President Dec. 24, 1936, following the impeachment of Dr. Gomez. He had been Vice-President. However, Colonel Bastista is virtual dictator.

Ecuador: Aurelio Mosquera Narvaez became President in 1938 following a coup d'etat overthrowing Dr. Manuel Borrero who had been elected provisional President Aug. 10, 1938.

Peru: Oscar Benavides became President April 30, 1933 following the assassination of President Cerro. In 1936, following an election which gave a plurality of votes to Luis Eguiguren, General Benavides suppressed the counting of votes. Congress extended his term three years. Result of an election Oct. 28, 1939 has not yet been announced.

Races and Occupations

There are about 120,000,000 persons living in all Latin America. That is about 10,000,000 less than in the United States. Who are these millions and what do they do? Two students of Latin America have given us some rough answers on these questions.

Carleton Beals in his "America South" estimates the racial composition of Latin America as follows:

Creole (white)	25,000,000
Mestizo (white-indian)	38,000,000
Indian	17,000,000
Mulatto and zambo (negro-indian)	25,000,000
Negro	15,000,000
	120,000,000

Another Latin American scholar, Samuel Guy Inman, in his "Latin America: Its Place in World Life," gives a rough estimate of the classes, culturally and economically, of these Latin Americans.

Intellectuals (professional and governing class)	7 per cent
Nomad indians and those on communal land	8 per cent
Middle class (skilled laborers, merchants)	20 per cent
Illiterate peons, tenants and servants	65 per cent

The Hull Plan To Push Trade

In all the world today there are two conflicting methods for exchanging goods between nations.

One is limited to two countries. These attempt to balance their sales to each other and pay little if any attention to the rest of the world. German barter is the most extreme form of this "bilateral trade balancing."

The other method is championed most vigorously by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He calls it his "reciprocal trade agreements program."

Mr. Hull's idea is to keep trade going on as wide a stage as possible. He believes that most of the world's troubles are intensified by prohibitive tariffs. He has steadily been negotiating agreements since 1934, under authority granted to the President by Congress. About 60 per cent of United States foreign trade is now on a reciprocal basis. Venezuela has just become the twenty-second signer. Negotiations are proceeding with Argentina in Buenos Aires.

This is the way the Hull program works:

Careful advance explorations are made before negotiations begin. Each country decides what specific tariffs it will consider lowering. Private business is allowed hearings.

Actual negotiations then begin. Both countries know that every concession made will automatically apply to every other country which deals under the "most-favored nation clause." This clause in trade treaties means that when Country A lowers its tariff on United States automobiles by 10 per cent, this benefit applies at once to every importer of automobiles—except those who shut themselves off from the system.

Candid Camera Shots

Deep in the Amazon valley, natives gather Brazil nuts. They know little if anything about ships of steel that will carry their produce to Thanksgiving tables in New England.

On Andean plateaus, Indians herd the lordly llama. Alpacas graze, their long wool hanging like a curtain nearly to the ground on both sides. Far below in Lima, capital of Peru, fluffy white Alpaca blankets become "export items."

Behind all trade is some human story, and in South America the story is vivid on a thousand stages. There are many modern industrial markets, but apart from the coastal fringe where cities have been built, the continent is relatively unbroken. Natives live much as they have since before the Spaniards came.

South American countries are pioneering in their undeveloped hinterlands. New settlements follow the roads. So natives learn of the outside world. As yet, fortunately, they retain their brilliantly-colored native costumes.

Finns Prefer No Pact to Poor Pact

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 15—The Finns, though firmly supporting their Government's decision to interrupt the Moscow negotiations because of the belief that the Soviets' excessive demands would make further talks unfruitful, still hope that conditions may change to permit new attempts to reach an agreement.

Neither the threats nor the false reports of internal discontent and possible economic ruin depicted in the Soviet press are expected to break the resistance of the resolute Finns. Finland's patience is well stated in the newspaper Uusi Suomi, conservative organ, which says: "Even this nontreaty stage is better than a poor treaty."

The departure from Moscow of the full staff of the Finnish delegation which arrived here today coincides with an intensification of the Soviet "war of nerves" against Finland, marked by a series of incidents reported today along the Russo-Finnish frontier.

Pressure Intensified

Pressure on Finland brought about through these incidents began even before the breakdown of the Russo-Finnish negotiations, when the Soviet press Nov. 13 blamed Finland for floods which caused considerable damage in the Russian port of Leningrad.

This charge has, however, received an explanation in Finnish circles. Formerly, it is pointed out, the Finnish and Soviet weather bureaus exchanged daily reports on Baltic conditions. But shortly prior to Poland's partition and the commencement of Soviet negotiations with Finland, the Soviets stopped sending all reports, whereupon the Finns also discontinued them.

False Reports of Unrest

Leningrad authorities were therefore ignorant of the rise in Baltic Sea level following the heavy rains here Nov. 7. Consequently, when high water reached Leningrad port, which is practically at sea level, many houses were flooded. Considerable friction was caused here by reports from the Helsingfors correspondent of Tass, official Soviet news agency, alleging fighting between the Finnish Civil Guards and the Finnish Regular Army, and widespread discontent among peasants and workers. But in Finland these reports are met by declarations of existing unity among all groups in the present crisis. But such misinformation is apparently the basis of the Soviet's present declared attrition policy.

Pravda, Communist Party organ in Moscow, on Nov. 13 openly predicted that financial ruin and economic collapse would compel Finland's capitulation. But in Finland these threats are met by assertions that the Soviets underestimate the Finns' determination to make any sacrifice to meet the heavy strain caused by mobilization and the blockade. At the same time Finnish circles hold high hopes of financial aid from the United States and Scandinavia to tide over the difficulties.

The conviction is growing here that Russia will not force the issue now, but, as one Finn expressed it, "The Bear will hibernate until spring." And the Finns hope their position too will be much stronger then.

Hint in Cartoon

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP)—A suggestion that Finland may meet the same fate as Poland was made today in a cartoon appearing in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda.

The cartoon, a commentary on the recent breakdown of negotiations between Finland and Soviet Russia, pictured Polish Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski and former Foreign Minister Joseph Beck entering a French hotel in tatters with the ruins of Poland behind them.

Mr. Sikorski was represented as saying:

"Let's wait for Erkko (Finnish Premier Eljas Erkko); he's following in our footsteps."

Sweden's Support of Finland Helped Stand Against Soviets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15—No nation is more vitally interested in the breakdown of the month-old negotiations at Moscow between Finland and Soviet Russia than Sweden. The Stockholm Government is said to have been largely responsible for the strong stand the Finns have taken during the talks. It has been strongly impressed upon the Swedish people during the past weeks that they are not merely a Scandinavian, but they are a Baltic state as well. The point was particularly stressed by Kyosti Kallio, Finnish President, at his recent meeting with the Kings of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The Swedes, moreover, are scattered widely over the Baltics.

Discussions as to whether Russia would demand rights in the Aaland Islands only 15 minutes by air from Stockholm, brought the subject home to the Swedes. Particularly as the question of fortification of their islands has been a cause of a conflict of opinion between Sweden and Finland in recent years.

But it is not only owing to modern questions that Sweden claims an interest in what is going on in the Baltic. Sweden is essentially a Baltic State. Most of its long coastline is in the Baltic and Sweden was for long periods of history the supreme ruler in the Baltic.

The kingdom of Sweden came into existence so long ago that it cannot be ascertained when it was first established. Very early the Swedes began to cross the Baltic and to colonize neighboring lands. Even the name "Russia" is claimed to have a Swedish origin.

Similarity in Names

In the middle of the ninth century a Swede by the name of Rurik founded a state across the Baltic. He traveled inland from Novgorod to found the state. A great number of Swedes from central Sweden went over to the new country. The Finnish and Slavic name for Swede is Ruotsi and Rus and the name Russia is said to have developed from this.

Great concern is now felt for the Swedish colony on the island of Rågö, just outside Baltischport. On account of the Russo-Estonian agreement this island will now have to be evacuated. It has been suggested that the colony should be offered a home in Sweden. No definite plan has, however, been put forward.

The first Swedish crusade into Finland was in the twelfth century and here the Swedish people seem to have considered that they had a mission to fulfill in introducing western civilization. After some rivalry with the Russians, Swedish domination was established to last for some 600 years.

Live in Coastal Districts

At present the Swedish-Finns in Finland are estimated to be about 10 per cent of the total population and live mostly in the coastal districts. The population of the islands of Aaland is 95 per cent Swedish. The strain which seemed to be growing in recent years between the Swedish-Finns and the Finns proper—in which the language question has proved to be a great difficulty—seems to have a chance of being smoothed over now that Sweden has so wholeheartedly backed up Finland in its difficulties with Russia.

The frequent journeys which Richard I. Sandler, Sweden's Foreign Minister, has made to the various Baltic states during the last few years have been criticized in some circles as likely to entangle Sweden with Russia unnecessarily. That Sweden does not like the prospect of having the Russian fleet and Russian fortifications so near the island of Gotland is natural.

Some years ago during a defense debate a Socialist member of Parliament suggested that Sweden should give Gotland to Russia because, he said, it would save a lot of money and in the event of war Russia would take it anyway for a base for its navy and airplanes. The proposal awakened a storm of protest from the whole country. Russia has now got its naval bases near enough to Gotland to make this island seem a danger point.

Princess Loses to Publisher

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, former political representative of Lord Rothermere to Adolf Hitler, lost a breach of contract suit today against the British publisher. The court termed a portion of the Princess' testimony "nebulous and unreliable."

She contended that Lord Rothermere had agreed to pay her £5,000 a year for life.

Ruling against the Princess the Judge said he was satisfied that Lord Rothermere never promised contractually to maintain her during her lifetime. He returned a judgment for the publisher, with costs.

Lord Rothermere testified that he had paid the princess, a Hungarian, about £50,000, from 1932 to 1938, for carrying out certain political missions.

A letter read during the testimony, which counsel said was from Capt. Fritz Weidmann, Reichsführer Hitler's former adjutant and now Consul General in San Francisco, credited the Princess with lying "the groundwork which made the Munich agreement possible."

The letter, described as being from Captain Weidmann to Lord Rothermere, also said, "you know the Führer greatly appreciates the work the Princess did to straighten out the relations between our countries."

Lord Rothermere said he offered to contribute to funds for restoration of the Hapsburgs because "Hungary was so poor that she could not re-establish a monarchy without a proper income," and added "it was a great pity it didn't come off."

During the trial, Princess Stefanie alleged that Lord Rothermere had planned to make his son King of Hungary.

He said his campaign for friendship with Nazi Germany "was before Hitler ran amok."

Patrol Squadron 11 Gets Trophy For Air Safety Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—A trophy awarded annually to the naval aviation unit with the best safety record was presented by President Roosevelt Nov. 14 to Lieutenant Commander Frank T. Ward, Jr., Commander of patrol squadron 11.

The trophy was donated by William Schiff as a memorial to his brother, Ensign Herbert Schiff.

Commander Ward was executive officer of the patrol squadron at San Diego, Calif., last year when it put in 4,903 hours of flying time without a mishap. During the time of competition the squadron was number 7 and its Commander was Lieutenant Silas B. Moore, now technical gunnery officer to the Staff Commander of Patrol Wing 2 at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Lieutenant Moore rightfully would have received the reward, but the Navy did not wish to order him from Hawaii to Washington for that purpose and arranged for Commander Ward to receive it instead.

A reproduction of the trophy will be presented to Lieutenant Moore by the Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District in Hawaii.

The Navy said nine other squadrons had operated safely last year but the trophy went to the one which had the most hours in the air.

Dog Versus Tires

RICHMOND, Va.—Rural Mail Carrier Milson Cottingham, of Snow Hill, Md., had to buy a new automobile tire because one farmer's dog rushed out daily to chew the rubber when Mr. Cottingham started.

Postmaster Elliott W. Marshall advised the carrier to take along a bone each morning.

Finns Evacuate Capital

Burton Holmes from Galloway; Wide World

Safety Measures Taken Under Russian Pressure

The lower picture was taken at the railroad station at Helsingfors as thousands of civilians left the city in compliance with the Government's evacuation orders. A guide post for travelers is shown in the upper view.

Finns Told to Remain Away

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 15 (AP)—Civilians removed from Helsingfors as a precautionary measure during the now suspended negotiations with Russia were urged officially today to remain away from the Capital since "the causes which inspired the removal remain unchanged."

Finland, its determination to defend its independence unchanged, awaited calmly the return of its delegation from Moscow.

The delegation, which steadfastly resisted Soviet demands from territorial and military concessions, is due today.

Neutrals Lose 35 Ships

By the Associated Press

Neutral countries have lost more than a third as many ships as have belligerents since the start of Europe's warfare.

The largest loss by a noncombatant country was the Norwegian tanker Kjoede, 11,000 tons, which was reported torpedoed near British waters with 17 fatalities.

The sinking raised the total loss of Neutral countries to 35 ships. Great Britain, biggest loser, has incurred 66 sinkings; Germany 14, and France 7. Sinkings are now estimated to total 122

German Claims

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP)—Sinking of 26,000 tons of enemy shipping was credited by the German High Command today to a submarine which returned to its base escorting an unidentified prize vessel.

This announcement was contained in a communiqué which noted the sinking of a British destroyer by a German mine and destruction of a British freighter by an "explosion"—losses reported yesterday by the British Admiralty.

U-Boat Bombed

OPORTO, Portugal, Nov. 15 (AP)—The story of a British depth bomb attack on a German submarine after it had forced a Norwegian freighter to hand over food supplies was told today by the master of the freighter.

Capt. Peter Sorensen of the 4,706-ton freighter Jenny said the submarine halted his vessel on her way from Glasgow to Oporto.

Under threat of torpedoing, the skipper said, he delivered several bags of potatoes, dried fish, sugar, and bread to the Germans.

A few minutes after the submarine submerged, he related, British warships appeared and dropped depth charges. Soon oil appeared on the surface, indicating the bombs reached their mark.

Naval Casualties

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP) — The Admiralty announced today that four of six men reported missing yesterday from an unidentified British destroyer sunk by a German mine now are known to have been saved.

A fifth was reported injured.

The revised casualty list includes one fatality, one missing, and 16 wounded.

Italy's Warships

GENOA, Nov. 15 (AP)—Italy today launched the 35,000-ton battleship Impero, third vessel constructed in a program to give the Italian Navy a total of eight capital ships.

Two sister ships of the Impero—the Littorio and Vittorio Veneto—already have been launched and are due for completion next year.

A fourth, the Roma, is under construction.

Italy now has only two battleships in service, the Conte di Cavour and Giulio Cesare, modernized in 1937. Two others, the Caio Diulio and Andrea Doria, are undergoing reconstruction and are scheduled to go back into service next summer.

Quake Shakes Coast

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A ten-second earthquake shook the eastern seaboard from Baltimore to Trenton, N. J., just before 10 p. m., Nov. 14 but apparently caused no serious injuries or property damage.

Reich Vetoes Surrender of War Gains

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 15—Reichsführer Hitler's rejection of the latest Netherlands-Belgian peace proposals caused no surprise here, where it was considered highly improbable that he would accept a round table discussion, let alone discussions on the Third Reich's annexations by aggression during the past three years.

Though the official text of the Hitler reply is still unpublished, reliable information from Berlin indicates that the conditions were considered completely unacceptable, because in the National Socialist view, if Britain and France really wanted peace, they should have withheld their demands until the negotiations had actually begun.

This argument — heard often before—is generally considered to have been advanced simply so as to gain valuable time, since the Allies have openly defined their position regarding the post-war status of Poland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

On this issue, an official German spokesman was yesterday reported as saying that the sacrifices Germany has made in Poland are such that withdrawal there is unthinkable; as for Czechoslovakia and Austria, Germany, it is argued, is doing its best to build up a new order there.

Onus Put on Allies

In fact the Reich maintains, as it has so often done in the past, that "Others bar the way to peace," and these others (the Allies) seek to establish a new Versailles diktat through a fresh partition of the Third Reich.

That the National Socialists are now emphasizing their contribution to the civilization of Central and East Europe through their annexations as a cultural reason for keeping their gains was revealed clearly in a recent interview by Baron Constantine von Neurath, Reich protector of Bohemia-Moravia, in dealing with the restoration of Czechoslovakia as one of the Allied war aims.

"Western Europe," he declares in this interview, "shows a suspiciously great interest in the destiny of the Czechs. These (Allied) Governments emphasize even the necessity of the restoration of the Czechoslovak state. English politicians have as little right as Dr. Beneš to pose as the liberators of the Czechs."

After mentioning the Allies' attempt "to renew in this part of Europe that European disorder which was swept away by the Act of the Führer last March," Protector von Neurath advises the Czechs that the real interest in the Czech nation does not lie in the maintenance of an independent political existence but in its organic incorporation into the Central European, that is the Pan-German, Lebensraum.

Aid to Czechs Claimed

"Only in its space," the Baron continued, "Can the Czechs find their national fulfilment. Thus seemingly the violent act of the Reich appears in reality as a natural fulfilment of the Czech national destiny."

This idea of "natural fulfilment" is hardly shared by the population it is intended to help, according to reliable reports from the Protectorate which reveal the strictest police and military surveillance everywhere and Gestapo activities extended into every branch of public and home life. In factories producing war materials there is three-fold control, by the special official, the military commission, and Gestapo agent.

Germanization continues as fast as possible. The Gestapo confiscated the whole stock of former President Masaryk's works at the publishers, and purely Czech towns are being quickly Germanized.

Full Germanization Planned

The Germans' chief aim just now is to get entire control of the economic life of the country, banks, industry, commerce, and agriculture, as soon as possible. This is most effectively done through transfers of property, since this requires the sanction of the German authorities and in practice means that no property of Germans can become Czech, but if it is a Czech's property then it is first offered to Germans.

In the Sudeten Territory, (transferred to Germany under the Munich agreement) conditions among the 900,000 Czech minority are far worse. Schools in the Czech language have almost disappeared, only private Czech schools being allowed, which the people cannot afford, and strong pressure is brought to make Czech farmers emigrate and sell their land to Germans since a farmer is not even allowed to transfer property to his son.

Confiscation of Jewish property in Bohemia-Moravia has now been followed by a move to secure the possessions of the Roman Catholic Church. So-called National Socialist commissioners have been appointed to "control" property in almost all dioceses. These commissioners are all Germans, members of the farmer Conrad Henlein Party, and paid very high salaries. They have been given legal status in the Ministry of Agriculture by a decree based upon "the interests of the State," or because the properties have been allegedly badly administered.

Little Support for Thesis

Such developments as those given above, which are vouched for by reliable evidence, it is pointed out, hardly justify Protector von Neurath's claims of the "national fulfillment," for the Czechs have been under National Socialist control since last March 5.

Such claims, it is said, are as unreal as Baron von Neurath's own position in the Protectorate where the real power lodges not with the Protector but with his Secretary of State, Karl Hans Frank, whose anti-Czech activities need no elaboration.

It is recalled that Wilhelm Naumann, so-called prophet of "Mittel Europa" wrote more than two decades ago: "It would be fine if we could transform Czechs into Germans, but this is absolutely impossible. The moment has passed and now both nations are too old. For a long time the Germans have not had the same vitality, the same strength of character as the Germanizers of the Middle Ages. . . . The tragic mistake of the Germanizers of today is that they do not recognize that the times have changed."

The peace proposals were generally considered doomed to failure from the beginning, when the National Socialists extolled the "new order" which Britain and France are definitely committed to eradicate on the ground that it is merely a reproduction of the old intolerance and tyranny in an even worse form.

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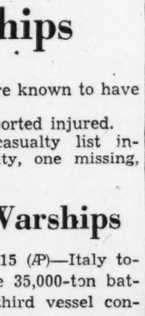

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Canada Urged to Call Conference of Empire

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (CP)—Canada should demand a conference of the nations of the British Empire to be held in London, if possible by next New Year's Day, to "state our war aims and to take all measures to attain them," said a joint statement issued yesterday by W. D. Herridge, head of the New Democracy movement and former Canadian Minister to Washington, and Col. C. E. Reynolds, President of the Canadian Corps Association.

Returning after a month's absence studying the war situation in Britain, Mr. Herridge and Colonel Reynolds said the Empire conference should have power to re-make the Empire upon modern lines of high efficiency.

The conference after it has provided for security in peace should establish a Supreme Council of the Empire to direct mobilization of man-power and material resources and determine the basic strategy of the war.

Job to Do

The statement says:

"We went to England to try to learn what this strange war is all about.

"We found that the British Empire has a job on its hands. We are the hated enemy of all the freedom-hating powers. They mean to wipe us out. The Empire must fight now and win; or be wiped out. And we are fools to think that we can win, unless we are prepared to give our best.

"Today in Europe there is the calm before the storm. Hitler is preparing ruthlessly to prosecute the war. He will stop at nothing. He will pay any price to avert defeat. If Communism is the price, undoubtedly he will pay it. Germany will go Communist. Therefore you see it is not possible to forecast the ultimate enemy strength we shall have to meet. We must arm fast.

"If the British Empire should fall, freedom will perish from the earth. For freedom in the Americas will go down before a Europe and an Asia raging brown and red.

"That makes this war a holy war. It is the duty of leadership to make plain that fact. We must be satisfied that freedom is worth fighting for. The people must be absolutely sure that when we win the war, we will have won our way to real prosperity and peace.

"They feel that way in England, just as we do here.

Canada's Vast Responsibility

"Undoubtedly, Canada is destined to play a mighty part in this war. Soon we will be the air center of the Empire. Already we hold a key position in Empire war finance. Our responsibilities will vastly increase. So will our opportunities.

"We must fulfil our destiny. We must lead. Therefore the Government of Canada should demand a conference of the nations of the Empire to be held at London; if possible, by next New Year's Day. The purpose of this conference should be to state our peace aims and to take all measures to attain them. Our war aims will then be plain to everyone.

"Peace must be based on freedom with prosperity. This conference therefore must have full power to re-make the Empire upon modern lines of high efficiency. It must lay down the principle and plan by which the federated resources of Empire will guarantee a new order of security for all our people. This would not be an isolationist design but the basis rather for association with all free peoples.

Council of Empire

"When this conference has taken all measures to ensure security in peace, it should then create and empower a Supreme Council of the Empire to win the war. The Dominions, in accordance with their rights and obligations of nationhood, should have full membership upon this Council. Our present intra-Empire shadow talks will end.

"This Supreme Council will direct the mobilization of the Empire's man-power and material resources. It will determine the basic strategy of the war. It will give the Empire the kind of leadership which this war requires. This Empire leadership will throw away the scabbard. It will damn all compromise with the enemy. For our war aims will be clear. Behind such leadership, the peoples of the Empire will rise as one man."

Would Unify Empire

© Harris & Ewing

Maj. W. D. Herridge

Former Canadian Minister to Washington and head of the New Democracy Movement, who has just returned from a month's study of the war situation in Britain, and urges a conference of the Empire by New Year's Day.

British Bill Designed To Curb Profiteering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 15—Against a background of rising prices which inevitably prompts allegations of profiteering, the British Government's measure to curb profiteers in those commodities affecting the standard of living of the people has taken final shape in the form of the Prices of Goods Bill.

While this bill, which received concluding touches in the House of Commons yesterday, prior to Royal assent is generally approved as a resolute attempt to prevent excessive profits without discouraging production, it is recognized that its effectiveness remains to be proved by the vigor with which it is applied. Its powers go as far as to enable persistent offenders to be put out of business.

Welcomed by All

Such Government action to resist the rising cost of living is particularly welcomed at the present when wage increases, following on the heels of price rises, are drawing attention to the threat of a wage-price chase up a "vicious spiral" leading to inflation. Means to combat this danger are being anxiously sought by the Government, Opposition politicians, and individual economists alike in the hope of avoiding a repetition of the rapidly mounting cost of living in Britain at the end of the World War and of Germany's chronic inflation.

The Price of Goods Bill applies to goods to be specified in Board of Trade orders which it will be unlawful to sell at more than the permitted prices. Enforcement will be entrusted to a central committee and local regulation committees. Local committees will hear complaints of excessive charges, and the central committee will endeavor to ensure price uniformity throughout the country.

Power of Committees

Complaints about profiteering will be passed on by local committees to the central committee which, if satisfied that there is a case, will request the Board of Trade to institute proceedings. If the committees fail to report a case, proceedings may be taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The committees will have power to inspect books and accounts relating to the price of regulated goods.

Prices are to be fixed by the Board of Trade. There is a right of appeal for the trader whose case will be considered by a referee assisted by three assessors. Penalties range from £100 to £500 and from not more than three months' imprisonment to not more than two years. There are other penalties for attempted evasions of the act, such as attempting to hold up stocks and withholding information. Persistent offenders may be ordered by the Attorney General to be prevented from carrying on the particular business in which they have been guilty of profiteering.

Onus on Trader

Under this Act, the customary British legal practice will be reversed in that the onus will be on the trader to prove the price charged was not more than the permitted price. Sellers of controlled goods are prohibited from requiring purchasers to buy other goods or pay for services other than transport or insurance.

Permitting prices will be decided by adding to the basis price on Aug. 1, 1939, amounts reasonably justified by the increased cost of producing and selling. Variation of the basis price date is allowed for seasonal and other exceptional circumstances. Justifiable additions to basis prices include increased cost of materials, wages, salaries, transport charges, insurance, and changes in volume of business affecting overhead expenses.

In Parliamentary discussions of the Bill it has not been forgotten that the Act aimed at profiteering in the World War was singularly ineffective in spite of or perhaps because of the fact that by 1918 there were some 2,000 committees at work endeavoring to curb profiteers. This time the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Oliver Stanley, has given assurance that he will put as much of the administration of the Act as possible into the hands of local committees, while Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade has promised that members of these committees will be producers and consumers who really do understand business affairs.

Chiefly Clothes

Goods to be specified under this Bill will be chiefly clothes and other necessary articles of daily existence, excluding food which is already provided for under price fixing by the Ministry of Food. Machinery for tracking down food profiteering is expected, however, eventually to be merged with the price-fixing machinery for other commodities.

Profiteering in munition making or shipping is not the concern of the Prices of Goods Bill but is claimed to be provided for the price-fixing powers of the Ministries of Supply and Shipping, and by the special taxation powers of the Exchequer. In this connection, one of the complaints being widely heard here is that the Government has been making allegedly excessive profits on food supplies which it requisitioned at outbreak of war and is now distributing at higher prices. It is argued this is a bad example to private concerns even though in the case of Government profits the taxpayer is not entirely the loser.

Subsidy Plan Studied

Meanwhile various measures, aimed to supplement anti-profiteering powers in preventing a price-wage chase, are being discussed and urged on the Government.

One scheme which has strong support of some Labor opposition members of Parliament and to which Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is understood to be giving close attention, provides for stabilizing prices by payment of Government subsidies.

It is claimed that the Government would actually save if it paid the difference between the basic price and the permitted price since, as the biggest patron of industry it is the biggest sufferer from price increases and subsequent wage rises on which permitted profits are calculated.

Compulsory Savings

A scheme providing for compulsory savings for wage earners and a system of deferred payments is the contribution of the famous economist, Mr. John Maynard Keynes, to the problems of wartime finance and prevention of inflation. Expounding his plan in the Times of London, Mr. Keynes contends "the working class can only enjoy an increase in real earnings if they are prepared to accept deferred payment.

"If everyone spends, prices will rise until no one is better off. The increased earnings of the working class will not have benefited them one penny but will have escaped through higher prices, higher profits, partly into taxation, and partly into savings of the entrepreneur class."

Mr. Keynes, therefore, suggests that a percentage of all incomes in excess of a stipulated minimum be paid over to the Government partly as compulsory savings and partly as direct taxes. The percentage taken would rise steeply as the level of income increases. Compulsory savings would be credited in post office savings banks but blocked till after the war.

Postwar Help

Besides preventing an increased demand for goods at a time when national industry is primarily concerned with the war effort and with the export market to provide funds for war purchases, Mr. Keynes says his plan would help keep down costs and provide an invaluable release of funds by installments during the post-war period when industry was in the throes of readjustment.

Finally, the economist suggests the way out of the price-wage chase and inflation is to institute a minimum standard of subsistence and control wages on a family allowance basis.

Site of Assault

By a Staff Artist

Japan Lands Troops

The site of a new landing of Japanese troops on the South Coast of China which some observers believe to be the beginning of a new offensive. Shaded section shows territory now occupied by Japan.

Timeless Shivers in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's shortages of consumer goods and general internal difficulties multiply.

It is a small detail, but interesting, that all the way from Nagasaki to Tokyo the writer observed sheets of paper labeled "Not working," in English or Japanese, pasted over the faces of the thousands of electric clocks which have grown so fashionable. Not until Tokyo did explanation come. Electric power shortage!

A short time ago the clocks of Tokyo began to lose precisely one hour per day, due to a cutting down of current. Night workers complained of dimming lights. Drought this summer handicapped hydroelectric plants, and coal shortage is not only reducing power but giving Tokyo foretaste of a cold winter.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has now decreed that because of industrial demands there must be a 20-30 decrease of coal consumption till next March. Municipal police are demonstrating methods of economy but a direct application ordains no heat for south-exposure rooms, half-heat till noon only for north-exposure rooms, and blanket orders that office buildings shall have only half, or some corresponding quota, of their usual quantities of coal.

Two thousand houses in Tokyo, and 2,500 "heating engines," recently changed from fuel oil to coal and they are now in a pickle because of this compliance with official demands.

There is similar and greater shortage of charcoal, essential to the Japanese "hibachi" for heating and cooking. There is shortage of gas, and residents tell of calls by inspectors who plug up half the jets in their stoves.

Gasoline, almost all of which must be imported, has been short for months and both taxis and privately owned cars are the sufferers. Many have changed over to charcoal burners, installed in the rear of the vehicle, but it takes 125 pounds of charcoal for 50 miles and when charcoal is short that is another problem.

Food and other prices are going up, and there is increasing shortage of imported goods of all sorts, due to drastic official restrictions. Air raid drills and similar efforts are constantly made to stir the population to drawing its belt tighter, but apathy increases.

Peace in China and some settlement with the Western Powers seems the key to the present sizable problem.

$100 Annuities Plan Faces Stormy Path

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia, commenting upon a proposed expansion of social security legislation to permit the buying of annuities by individuals, asserted Nov. 14 that the House Ways and Means Committee, of which he is a member, would "turn thumbs down" upon the plan.

Referring to a report that Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York had discussed with President Roosevelt a proposal to permit individuals to purchase annuities paying up to $100 monthly at maturity, Representative Robertson said:

"My prediction is the Ways and Means Committee of the House will turn thumbs down in 1940 upon any further expansion of the Social Security Act regardless of what Senator Wagner or anyone else advocates.

"It realizes that we have already undertaken a program for old age annuities that will cost more than the full 6 per cent pay roll tax, and it does not intend to deliberately bankrupt the Nation.

"It will oppose extension of the program to domestic, agricultural, religious and non-profit organization employees and it will oppose the Wagner socialized medical program."

World Conditions Imperil Ban on Compulsory Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Compulsory labor is still marching on in Europe and elsewhere, bolstered up by present-day conditions, according to findings of the International Labor Office here.

This in spite of a recommendation made in 1930 by the I. L. O. and later ratified by Britain, France, Japan, Italy, and the Netherlands, that compulsory labor should be suppressed.

Where compulsory labor exists today, however, it is in almost every case due to economic necessity. Protective measures for the laborer already exist in Article 5 of the anti-slavery convention drawn up in Geneva in 1926 and designed to prevent labor from degenerating into slavery, and in the 1930 forced labor convention.

Such regulations are difficult to enforce, however, particularly in tropical countries. There, labor is often available only if it is compulsory, the natives being accustomed to live on the natural products of the forest rather than on agricultural produce. Since, however, European labor is unavailable owing to climatic conditions, native labor is indispensible for the construction of roads, railways, buildings, and the development of European-managed plantations. Such labor may be mobilized under several pretexts: military duty, civil service, and taxation.

Even where ratification of the 1930 convention has been obtained, however, it has not always proved practicable to enforce the regulations of this convention.

Used on Libyan Road

In Libya it is reported that during 1936 Arab natives were mobilized for construction of the motor road along the Mediterranean coast from the Tunisian to the Egyptian boundary. Italy's war with Ethiopia is held to have been the reason for this.

In French Western and Equatorial Africa, natives were mobilized for agricultural work after the World War. The natives soon learned, however, that they could themselves produce on their own land as well and as much as the Europeans did on theirs, and more cheaply. Native employers were able to undersell the goods of the large companies and to secure labor more easily than Europeans—agricultural workmen shared in the profits (which is not the case with European enterprises) and still had a day or two a week during which they could till their own ground.

This has raised an embarrassing problem for the Government, as the European-managed plantations cannot be run without native labor.

Another difficulty arises in districts near British colonies owing to the higher wages paid in British territory. At times it has been found necessary to enforce compulsory civil labor in order to prevent a temporary but general exodus of natives just when they are most needed. Under present conditions, too, the levying of native workmen appears to be necessary if roads and railways are to be built.

Taxes Collected by Labor

Such conditions hamper regular enforcement of the 1930 forced labor convention. Colonial governments still seem unable to refrain altogether from exerting a certain amount of pressure on the native population if the labor needs of private undertakings are to be met. Taxes, in many cases, cannot be collected in any form other than labor. Progress, however, is said to be registered, and it is expected that Europeans will adapt their methods to the new standards of native employees, and provide acceptable working conditions for them.

To come to Europe, Bulgaria established a kind of civil labor service in 1922 in order to reconstruct the country after the World War. There was no money for road building and similar reconstruction work, so the Government organized a compulsory labor service which is still maintained. The period of service is variable.

In the U. S. S. R. there is no law requiring compulsory labor. The Soviet Constitution, however, stipulates that all citizens must work, and since there is no private capital, the Government is in a position to require the people to perform any task it considers useful.

Shortage in Germany

In Germany, rearmament has absorbed 7,000,000 unemployed since 1933. Since 1937 there has, in fact, been a shortage of labor, and the Government has had to resort to compulsion.

By the end of 1937 it was found that some firms were endeavoring to take skilled workers from their competitors by means considered illegal by the National Socialist regime. To prevent a sudden rise in labor prices, therefore, a decree was passed March 1, 1938, transferring to the Government's employment registry offices the exclusive right of granting engagement licenses.

On June 22, 1938, a new decree regulated the use of labor necessary for tasks of special importance to the State. Any German citizen may be called for civil service of a limited duration. He may even be required to acquire a professional training preparatory to his new compulsory work. In practice, however, this is limited to a comparatively small number of workers, and is confined to heavy industry, steel works and housing where labor is specially needed. There is also a right of appeal against such mobilization.

Raleigh, N. C., Spends Millions on Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Raleigh Housing Authority has begun work on a $1,000,000 project designed to furnish better living quarters for Negroes at reasonable rates.

The Authority has moved to acquire, by right of eminent domain, 20 parcels of land desired at the present time for the initial development, to be located in a section that will be designated "Chavis Heights," as a memorial to an eminent Negro teacher by that name.

A project to provide better homes for a part of the white population also has been launched as a slum clearance project. About a million dollars will be involved in this also. In addition to these projects, there have been erected in Raleigh during the past two years commercial apartment houses the total cost of which was around $2,000,000.

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Washington Sideglances

Stumping the Gallup Poll—Milch cows are milk cows now in Government reports—Information bureau run by Senators—Wilsonian limerick—Scholarship to aid American diplomacy.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Answer Yes or No: A Washington reporter has at last received a copy of that mysterious document, the Gallup poll questionnaire.

Up to now, it has been a common saying among correspondents here that neither they, nor anybody they had ever come in contact with, had been "polled" in this widely-publicized system of sampling American public opinion.

One question asked the correspondent was, "Do you think the United States will go into the war in Europe or do you think we will stay out?"

The correspondent was puzzled. How could he answer yes or no, as requested? Finally, he wrote, "Yes and/or no" and sent it back, leaving the Gallupers to be baffled.

Time Marches On: The Department of Agriculture has quietly, without fanfare, dropped the erudite title "milch cow" for a cow that gives milk.

The farm outlook report says in plan everyday English that the number of "milk cows" will be nearly 1 per cent larger next year than this.

Ask Your Senator: The duties of a Senator's secretary go far afield. Take, for instance, the member of the staff of Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, who had to look up for two Lake Erie shipmates, all the information he could find on platinum foxes.

It wasn't that either of the men wanted to begin raising platinum foxes. They merely wanted to settle an argument they had as to whether such a thing really existed.

The Department of Agriculture supplied the information that clinched the argument. They do exist but are very rare.

No Pretense: In connection with the report of the destruction of the thrice life-size Gutzon Borglum statue of Woodrow Wilson in Poznan by the City's German conquerors because it was "an artistic eyesore," this limerick composed by President Wilson is being appropriately recalled:

"For beauty I am not a star;
There are others more handsome by far.
But my face, I don't mind it.
For I am behind it—
It's the folks out in front that I jar."

Lasting Diplomacy: Convinced that successful diplomacy is more than a matter of polite notes between heads of Nations and friendly words between Ambassadors, Alexander Weddell, newly appointed Ambassador to Spain, is topping off a long diplomatic career with the establishment of a scholarship at the University of Salamanca, in Spain, for students of the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary, near to his home in Richmond, Va.

Hull's Holidays: When Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that he would leave for a few days holiday at a Georgia resort, reporters immediately concluded that the international situation had temporarily calmed down.

For three days, the Secretary had his bags packed trying to get away. He expected to go last Friday so as to take advantage of the Government holiday on Armistice Day, but the atmosphere abroad was so taut he decided to wait.

As for destination, Mr. Hull is getting acquainted with all the good golf courses within a few hours flying distance of Washington. His conscience hasn't let him travel very far away for many months.

Fawns Feeding

U. S. Forest Service

Social Hour at Fawn Farm, Pisgah Forest, North Carolina

Progress Made In Settlement Of Chrysler Dispute

DETROIT, Nov. 15 (AP)—Hopes for an early settlement of Chrysler Corporation's labor dispute mounted today as Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey reported contract negotiations were entering the final stages.

Mr. Dewey said representatives of both sides appeared "decidedly hopeful" during yesterday's sessions and that "only a difference of wording" remained to be ironed out in the United Automobile Workers' seniority and grievance proposals. The union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was to produce a draft of its wage proposals today, he said.

Homer Martin, President of the American Federation of Labor division of the U. A. W., accused the U. A. W.-C. I. O. of prolonging the dispute which has kept more than 58,000 Chrysler workers idle and affected tens of thousands more in allied industries.

"We demand," Mr. Martin said in a telegram to R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. president, "that intimidation cease, strong-arm squads be disbanded, and that the workers be permitted to return to their jobs without molestation. You and the C. I. O. have neednessly cost the workers millions of dollars in lost wages."

Mr. Martin issued an appeal to members of his union to return to work today, but police estimated less than 700 of the more than 10,000 Plymouth workers entered the plant this morning. They punched their time cards, remained about an hour and then went home because of lack of parts supplied by the Dodge Division where the dispute between the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and the Corporation began.

Venezuela Helps Fire-Swept Town

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Contreras announced the raising of $110,000 for the alleviation of distress left in the wake of a fire which swept the oil town of Laguinillas last night.

National Guards assumed control of the region. Airplanes brought aid from nearby points. The estimated fatalities are believed to be from 500 to 800 persons.

Several years ago the Venezuelan Government, with the assistance of the foreign oil companies, built a new village called Ciudad Ojeda to replace the flimsy, oil-soaked Laguinillas. However, in spite of the fact the natives were supplied at the new town with free water, gas and light service, they did not like it and failed to move in great numbers.

Today the oil companies supplied transportation to move the refugees from the burned town to Ciudad Ojeda. Temporary quarters also were established in the nearby town of Bachquero.

Toledo Schools Close Nov. 23 Under Deficit

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Toledo, already plagued by a shortage of relief funds, Nov. 15 found its schools about to close for the rest of the year due to finances.

The Board of Education voted to halt classes Nov. 23 in the face of a $600,000 deficit brought on by the two to 1 defeat of a four-mill levy, interpreted by the Board as a "mandate from the public to close the schools."

The schools are expected to reopen Jan. 1.

Confederates Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gen. Julius Franklin Howell, of Bristol, Va., was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the 2,000 surviving veterans of the Confederate armies. He succeeds Gen. John W. Harris, of Oklahoma City, Okla. General Howell started a new career in insurance, after retiring as President of Virginia Intermont College.

Fawn Herds Which Raid Forest Foliage Bring Court Test in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Does the removal of deer from Pisgah National Forest, by order of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, over the protest of the State of North Carolina, constitute an infringement upon a State's rights? Attorneys for State and Government argued that point for more than two days in the United States District Court here, and Judge I. M. Meekins, presiding, announced he would make his ruling known within 10 days from Nov. 8. Argument was lengthy and sometimes heated.

While the immediate result of the decision in this test case is intended to determine whether the deer can be removed over this State's protest, State's counsel contended it would affect virtually every State in the Union where there are National Parks.

Pressing the Federal Government's action for a permanent injunction to prevent further State interference with deer exportation or enforcement of game laws during Federal hunts, Marvin J. Synosky contended that North Carolina signed away exclusive jurisdiction over the Pisgah National Forest game by an act of 1915 allowing Federal rules and regulations deemed "needful" for its protection.

J. Y. Jordan, Jr., of Asheville, for the State of North Carolina, countered that the 1912 Congress, which authorized Pisgah purchases, provided that the State retain its jurisdiction and restricted the United States from accepting criminal or civil jurisdiction. He argued, further, that the Federal Government could not accept more than the 1912 Act provided, and that the State Legislature of 1915 held the 1912 Federal Act in mind when it passed the enabling Act.

Judge Meekins, in announcing he would consider the case for 10 days before rendering his decision, referred to Mr. Jordan's argument concerning the limitations of the 1912 Congressional authority, indicating this was a point which would be given particular attention by him.

The Federal Government claims a superabundance of deer has resulted in injury to the foliage in the Pisgah National Forest, and during the hearing in Raleigh, testimony was offered tending to show how high a deer can reach when foraging for food and to what extent a buck's family gathers around him to enjoy the benefits of his reaches, alleged to be injurious to foliage in the area affected.

It is pointed out that the decision in this test case will be awaited with interest by all States in which there are National Forests and by other sections where State and federal interests might sometime be brought into dispute.

Race News Service Is Liquidating

CHICAGO (AP)—M. L. Annenberg and his associates began liquidating their vast race news empire Nov. 15 with the intention of quitting the business forever.

The far-flung organization, known as the Nationwide News Service, Inc., serving thousands of bookmakers across the country, suspended business, counsel for the system announced in Federal Court.

Recently a target of Federal and State prosecutors, the wire network for years has carried race entries, odds, results, payoff prices and other information from tracks to betting parlors.

Meanwhile, Annenberg and 19 others were summoned to Federal Court Nov. 15 for arraignment on indictments alleging violation of the income tax and other laws.

The liquidation of Nationwide News Service will affect every State in the nation as well as Canada and Cuba, and apparently will deprive bookmakers of their only nation-wide wire network.

Brazil in Dual Role on Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 15—Toasting the foundation 50 years ago of a Brazilian Republic that has moved away from its republican form of government at least for the present, Rio de Janeiro today is a city of paradox.

No informed Brazilian, least of all President Vargas, believes that the regime set up by coup d'etat two years ago is democratic in form. But the Brazilians do insist that way down deep in their hearts they remain democratic in feeling. Outsiders simply have to take the paradox at face value, and try to understand it.

The Vargas coup on Nov. 10, 1937, startled the world with what looked suspiciously like the first Fascist regime in the Americas.

First alarms subsided somewhat when it became evident that at least Dr. Vargas had not sold out to Europe's Fascist bloc. But the possibility remained that he was shaping Brazil toward a regime certainly not democratic, and possibly including the elements of a special brand of Fascism adapted to Brazil.

Meanwhile the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic was approaching. Because parties had been banned, and politics had become a federal monopoly, many Brazilians were apathetic. Others were anxious, feeling that the authorities would frown on the type of celebration dear to the hearts of fun-loving Braxilians on days even of solemn import.

The attitude of foreign powers, and especially the United States, also had to be weighed.

Out of its all has come an officially sponsored day of celebration, with broadcasts, visits by distinguished foreigners, and even the flight of seven flying fortresses from the United States for the occasion.

The spontaneous public expressions indicate that many Brazilians still are loyal to the democratic form of government sanctified in the Constitution of 1891.

In bizarre contrast, the one remaining Governor left from the days when Brazil functioned as a federation republic, was called to Rio for a meeting with the interventors named by Dr. Vargas after his coup. These interventors replaced the elected Governors, and are appointed as direct agents of the central Government.

Prior to the call for the interventors, political leaders in this city close to the President sent out a questionnaire to leading figures in many parts of the nation asking them to express their opinion on the New State, i. e., the political regime set up by the coup d'etat of November, 1937. Though many of these forms were sent to known opponents of the regime and of the President, with the request that their frank opinion be expressed, it is believed that the majority of them have refused to fill out the questionnaire. "I don't want to go to prison, yet," said one, while another, who did answer frankly and very critically, received a nice thank-you note and has not suffered, as yet, from speaking his mind.

Up to the very 15th, rumors suggested that Brazil was about to turn a new corner and almost everyone looked forward with some anxiety as to which corner it would be. The alternatives were in absolutely opposite directions: some asserted that Brazil was going back to democracy; while others claimed that she would openly become a Fascist power. There was evidence to support both rumors, since it has been a known fact that in the President's cabinet there have been two groups, an "Americanist" pro-democratic group, and a Nazi-Fascist pro-European group.

The Moscow-Berlin agreement was a setback to the pro-Nazi-Fascists but the skillful propaganda of Germany soon neutralized, in part, the effects of this fact. Italy's housecleaning was another blow, but even that did not deter the believers in "corporativism" from bestirring themselves actively. In the last days of October the official censorship refused to allow the publication in full of President Roosevelt's speech; and the papers reported the frequent visits of the Italian and German ambassadors to the Minister of Justice, Dr. Francisco de Campos, who is believed by many to be the chief leader of the pro-Fascist elements.

Decree-law by decree-law, Brazil has been deftly reshaped toward a totalitarian State, though the majority of Brazilians have been unaware of the process.

On the other hand, for the first time since he has been in power (nine years), President Vargas made a speech which was more than luke-warm in its Pan Americanism and in which he referred to the work of the Conferences of Lima and Panama. He declared that Brazil would remain neutral and the censorship has striven hard to maintain a strict neutrality in the news which was already incomplete and is even more scanty now.

Two Thanksgiving Days Offered To Those Willing to Travel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Boys and girls in Mississippi, Texas and Colorado face the pleasant prospect of not only one but two Thanksgivings. A bumper crop of gobblers is on hand.

The dual legal observance is an outgrowth of President Roosevelt's request that the day be moved up one week from the last Thursday in November.

Mr. Roosevelt said many merchants had requested the change so shopping for the two occasions, especially Christmas, would be spread over a longer period.

Twenty-two states agreed to observe the holiday on Nov. 23. Twenty-three others decided to stick to the traditional date, Nov. 30. Three—Mississippi, Texas, and Colorado—will celebrate both.

Democratic Governor Hugh White of Mississippi proclaimed the President's date, Nov. 23, a day of thanks; but Mississippi law made Nov. 30 a legal holiday, too.

In Colorado, the situation was just the opposite. Republican Governor Ralph L. Carr set Nov. 30 for Thanksgiving, but a state law provided for observance of holidays set by the President.

Democratic Texas also composed differences of opinion on two-turkey day basis.

For you in other states, here's a timetable showing when you're scheduled to pull up your chair to the groaning board:

Nov. 23	Nov. 30
California	Alabama
Delaware	Arizona
Georgia	Arkansas
Illinois	Connecticut
Indiana	Florida
Louisiana	Idaho
Maryland	Iowa
Michigan	Kansas
Missouri	Kentucky
Montana	Maine
New Jersey	Massachusetts
New York	Minnesota
North Dakota	Nebraska
Ohio	Nevada
Oregon	New Hampshire
Pennsylvania	New Mexico
South Carolina	North Carolina
Utah	Oklahoma
Virginia	Rhode Island
Washington	South Dakota
West Virginia	Tennessee
Wyoming	Vermont
	Wisconsin

There are exceptions in communities of some of these states, but the dates given are those fixed for the states as a whole.

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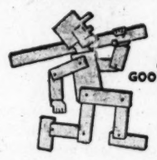

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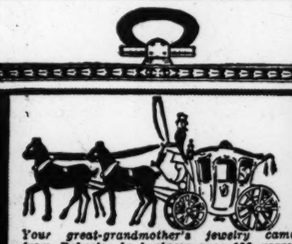

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'Thunder Rock' in New York—New Films in Prospect for Boston

Provocative New Drama Produced by the Group

By John D. Beaufort

New York

According to one of Robert Ardrey's characters, "a human being is a problem in search of a solution." In "Thunder Rock," which opened to a tremendous ovation at the Mansfield Theater last evening, Mr. Ardrey poses the problem in question and supplies what to him is the answer. When you know that Mordecai Gorelik has designed an extraordinarily theatrical lighthouse setting for the drama, that most of the characters are imagined apparitions, and that the Group Theater sponsors and enacts the work, you will recognize "Thunder Rock" as no ordinary forensic.

It is, in fact, a prolonged debate. During the first act, it is a debate between two men—Charleston, a brilliant newspaper reporter, but a disillusioned fighter in what he now considers civilization's lost cause, and Streeter, who is forsaking security to fly planes for the Chinese Army in the face of almost certain destruction. Explaining that his cynicism makes it impossible for him to endure the struggle against the evil forces in the modern world, Charleston tells Streeter that he has recalled in imagination some immigrant passengers and the Captain of a Great Lakes steamer, which went down with all aboard in 1849 and to whose memory the lighthouse in which he has sought refuge as keeper was dedicated.

♪ ♪ ♪

The remaining two acts involve the debate between Charleston and these early pioneers or, in other words, himself. Conscience forces him to abandon the romanticism with which he had clothed them and allow his Forty-Niners to appear as they were, facing the problems which had driven them from an old world to a new. In so doing he discovers that the situations which they found intolerable have been in some cases corrected. And realization of the progress implied in these partial corrections forces him back from escape in a lighthouse to combat the turbulent, treacherous currents of a twentieth-century world.

Whether or not one agrees with his conclusions there is no denying that Mr. Ardrey has written an earnest and at times theatrically exciting drama. The first appearance of old Captain Joshua as he makes his way slowly downstairs from the eerie half light of the lighthouse's upper reaches is a stirring moment. In fact it is Joshua, representing perhaps Charleston's conscience, who not only contributes an amazing amount of dramatic solidarity for an apparition, but supplies the initiative to force the hero from his ivory lighthouse of seclusion.

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Outside of its intrinsic theatricalism and the peculiar effectiveness of the Group performance, "Thunder Rock" makes no concessions to the playgoer who insists on reclining comfortably while entertainment gum drops are tossed into his mouth. The Group insists that what the playwright is saying deserves thorough attention, even during the more tedious scenes. Sparing with humor and expansive with opinion, "Thunder Rock" owes much of its success to the staging of Elia Kazan, the acting of the entire company, and especially the setting of Mr. Gorelik.

Mr. Ardrey should thank such players as Luther Adler for making the redemption from cynicism virile and not merely verbose, Morris Carnovsky for his excellent portrayal of the Captain's ghost, Myron McCormick for the understanding with which he has endowed the young aviator, Streeter, and the others, especially Art Smith, Roman Bohnen, Harry Bratsburg, Lee J. Cobb, and Ruth Nelson. Melanie, played by Frances Farmer, and Ann Marie, acted by Mary Fowler, however, seemed somewhat directionless and confusing.

Mr. Ardrey has managed the transition from realism to fantasy with the minimum of bumpiness. One reason for his success lies in the fact that only Charleston of the "live" characters is seen with the figures of imagination.

Mr. Ardrey, Mr. Kazan, Mr. Gorelik, and the Group have put their heads together and produced a resourceful, provocative, and stimulating theater piece. If that constitutes entertainment, then "Thunder Rock" deserves no lighthouse to warn playgoers from its sometime troubled waters at the Mansfield.

'Thunder Rock'

Drama in three acts by Robert Ardrey. Directed by Elia Kazan, setting by Mordecai Gorelik, lighting by Michael Gordon, costumes by Paul Morrison. Produced by the Group Theater and presented at the Mansfield Theater beginning Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, 1939, with the following cast:

Streeter	Myron McCormick
Nonny	Harry Bratsburg
Inspector Flanning	Roman Bohnen
Charleston	Luther Adler
Captain Joshua	Morris Carnovsky
Briggs	Art Smith
Dr. Stefan Kurtz	Lee J. Cobb
Melanie	Frances Farmer
Miss Kirby	Ruth Nelson
Annie Marie	Mary Fowler
Chang	Robert Lewis
Cassidy	Phil Brown

Joe Pasternak and Deanna Durbin

The producer and star of "First Love" now in its second week at Keith's

On Boston Boards

When Shaw's "Pygmalion" is revived at the Copley next week Vola Blakely will have the part of Eliza Dootlittle, and Erford Gage will be Professor Higgins and will direct the production.

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At the Box Office

Receipts for the first performance of "Du Barry Was a Lady" at the Shubert Monday night are said to have been around $3,500. The attendance was unusually large and there were many standees.

For the first week of "The Hot Mikado" at the Boston Opera House the gross is said to have been around $23,000.

When Mexicans Dance

With his usual percipience, Otto Ashermann observed native dancing in Mexico last summer.

"As the plains of southern Texas," he says, "merged into the Mexican desert land, and the man-made border at Laredo was passed, mountains began to loom on the horizon. And that was the first really strange thing. Not the mountains themselves but their shapes. They came nearer and nearer, and as we finally climbed up and up the steep roads, these shapes became much more natural when we saw the people that lived there.

"I saw a lot of folk dancing which was as strange as the shapes of the mountains. In the authentic Mexican dances men mostly take the parts of women. As soon as the Spanish influence sets in, of course, all this changes, and the thin veneer of ruffles and other externalities replaces the stern, awkward and truthful utterances of the natives.

♪ ♪ ♪

"From the Palace of Belles Artes, where the peasants from the South and the East had performed their naïve, simple stories, often strangely reminiscent of East-African and even Australian-Negro dancing, I went to an American studio where had been assembled the sham that is presented to the tourist. I left after the first number. Nobody has to go one yard out of New York City or away from any night club to see that sort of thing.

"Of course, you cannot go to watch the natives dance and expect to be entertained in the sense of such 'hot sports.' The natives dance for other reasons, or better, they dance because they must. These saltatory episodes are long, sometimes very repetitious, and they share this quality with all true native dancing.

"When later I saw José Limon in the dress rehearsal at Mills College, California, that same quality came out in practically every one of his new solo works. He is essentially a Mexican and still works on that pattern that goes in for slow and gradual development of an idea instead of the spectacular outbursts we have accustomed ourselves to. Naturally, from a Western point of view, every one of his dances will have to be shortened, condensed and clarified, but sometimes I wish the public could see those dances in their original form because they are so truly part of his native background."

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While in Mexico Mr. Ashermann also saw some of Anna Sokolow's work. Miss Sokolow was invited by the Mexican Government to train a group of Mexican girls and put on six ballets between the summer months and January. With her husband, the composer-accompanist, Alex North, she took her New York group to Mexico City last spring and gave 21 performances in the Belles Artes Palace Theater. Most of the group left soon after, and while Mr. Ashermann was there, Miss Sokolow was busy training the Mexican girls.

"Most of them, unfortunately, had had some very poor ballet work, but all of them took amazingly well to the new and foreign body work that Anna was giving them," said Mr. Ashermann. "They were girls who worked all day long, but they came every evening at 7 o'clock and worked hard for two or three hours. Even on Sundays they came because they wanted to do well. The government is paying for their training and they seem to feel that because of this privilege they should work twice as hard.

"Most Mexicans of the big city look down upon simple folk dancing, and 'artistic' dancing to them means the ordinary brand of Spanish dancing, which is really intrinsically foreign to them.

"The modern American technique should serve as a fine bridge to those indigenous realms that have falsely become alien fields to the present - day sophisticated Mexican."

This fall Mr. Ashermann has formed a dance group at the Erskine School, where he has been head of the dance department for over five years, and with them will present a program at the end of the season.

In addition he holds classes at the Modern School of Applied Arts, the Boston Center of Adult Education, the Boston Conservatory of Music, and Chamberlayne Junior College, and in his studio at 719 Boylston Street.

For several years he has been co-director of the dramatic productions at the Erskine School, dance director of the Players' carnival productions at Dartmouth College, and director of the sophomore masques at Pembroke College.

M. L.

Music Notes

Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violinist of the Stradivarius Quartet, and Félix Fox, Boston pianist, will give a sonata program next Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Cambridge Musical Club in the Renaissance Room of the Germanic Museum. The program lists the Brahms Sonata in A major, Opus 100; the Mozart B flat Sonata (K. 378) and the César Franck Sonata in D minor.

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Teresa Calamara

Teresa Calamara, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall next Tuesday evening, with this program: Bach's Preludes and Fugues in F, No. 11, and G minor, No. 16; Mozart's C minor Fantasia; the Beethoven F major Sonatas, Op. 10, No. 2, and Op. 78; four Chopin études; the Liszt Etude Caprice in F minor, and Ravel's Toccata from "Le Tombeau de Couperin."

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Anniversary "Messiah"

The performance of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," presented annually by the Handel and Haydn Society, will be heard this year on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, in Symphony Hall.

This year the Handel and Haydn Society observes its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. The society was the first of its kind formed in America. Soloists will be: Meriel Blanchard, soprano; Louise Bernhardt, contralto; Harold Haugh, tenor; Walter Kidder, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone will conduct.

New Capra Picture Coming; Two Programs Held Over

Deanna Durbin's "First Love" is already in its second week at the Keith Memorial, and "Mill on the Floss" is starting its fourth week today at the Fine Arts. Otherwise there is a complete change of film entertainment in prospect for the town.

"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Frank Capra's new film, which has stirred considerable discussion from its showing in Washington and New York, will be on view beginning tomorrow at the State and Orpheum, and observers here can judge for themselves how well it has dealt with the Senate. The cast includes Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Claude Rains, Edward Arnold, Thomas Mitchell, Guy Kibbee, Eugene Pallette, Beulah Bondi, H. B. Warner, Harry Carey, Astrid Allwyn, Ruth Donnelly, Porter Hall, and Larry Sims. Mr. Stewart, of course, is the fledgling Senator, and Miss Arthur is his secretary.

On the same bill will be "Five Little Peppers" with Edith Fellows heading the cast.

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'Cat and Canary'

At the Paramount and Fenway, Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard will be seen starting Thursday in "The Cat and the Canary," film made from the stage thriller of the same name. It is frankly a horror picture with a mansion on a foggy bayou as setting, and characters including an actor, magazine illustrator, a ne'er-do-well, a grumbling misfit, a dowager, and an unmarriageable girl. The players include John Beal, Douglass Montgomery, and Gale Sondergaard.

The companion feature will be "Heaven With a Barbed Wire Fence," story of a hitch-hike boy and girl, with Jean Rogers, Raymond Walburn, and Glenn Ford in the cast.

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'Disputed Passage'

The film version of Lloyd C. Douglas' novel, "Disputed Passage," will be on the screen at the Metropolitan starting Thursday. According to advance information, the story is concerned with opposing medical theories as they are represented by two doctors. Akim Tamiroff and John Howard have the two roles. Dorothy Lamour, Judith Barrett, William Collier, Sr., Gordon Jones, Keye Luke, and Billy Cook are among those in the cast. The film was directed by Frank Borzage.

The second feature will be universal's "Hero for a Day," a football romance, with a cast including Anita Louise, Dick Foran, and Charley Grapewin. Part of the yarn is concerned with the efforts of a sports favorite of 30 years ago to counsel a college star of today.

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With Durbin Film

At the Keith-Memorial the new feature already installed on the program with "First Love," is "Meet Dr. Christian," based on the radio serial of the same name and dealing with a small-town doctor. Jean Hersholt plays the role, and the cast includes Dorothy Lovett, Robert Baldwin, Enid Bennett, and Paul Harvey.

The short film, "Information Please," is continuing for a second week.

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Double Mysteries

Starting Friday the Trans-Lux will have a double mystery thriller program. Spencer Tracy and Virginia Bruce will be co-starred in "Murder Man," story of a man who is killed while driving his car past a shooting gallery where three persons are firing at targets. Mr. Tracy is supposed to be, not the victim, but a newspaper man, who writes a brilliant yarn about the crime. Others in the cast are Lionel Atwill, Harvey Stephenson, and Robert Barrat.

The other film will be "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone as Holmes and Nigel Bruce as Watson. George Zucco will be the redoubtable Moriarty. Ida Lupino, Alan Marshall, Terry Kilburn, Henry Stephenson, and E. E. Clive are in the cast.

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Vaudeville and Films

The Vass Family, Southern radio quintet, will head the vaudeville bill that starts Thursday at the Keith-Boston. Among the other acts will be Wally Brown and Annette Ames in "Those Two American Tourists"; Bellett and the English Brothers, with knockout comedy routines; Toy and Wing; and the Five Canestrellys, European gymnasts.

The two films on the program will be "Hidden Power," with Jack Holt and Gertrude Michael; and "Sued for Libel," featuring Kent Taylor, Linda Hayes, and Lillian Bond.

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Short Films

Beginning Friday the South Station Theater will be showing a travel film to Peru and a movie visit to the Smithsonian Institute. Among the other items on the bill will be Mechanix Illustrated, two color cartoons, Robert Benchley's "A Day at Rest," Ed Kennedy comedy, musical, and newsreels.

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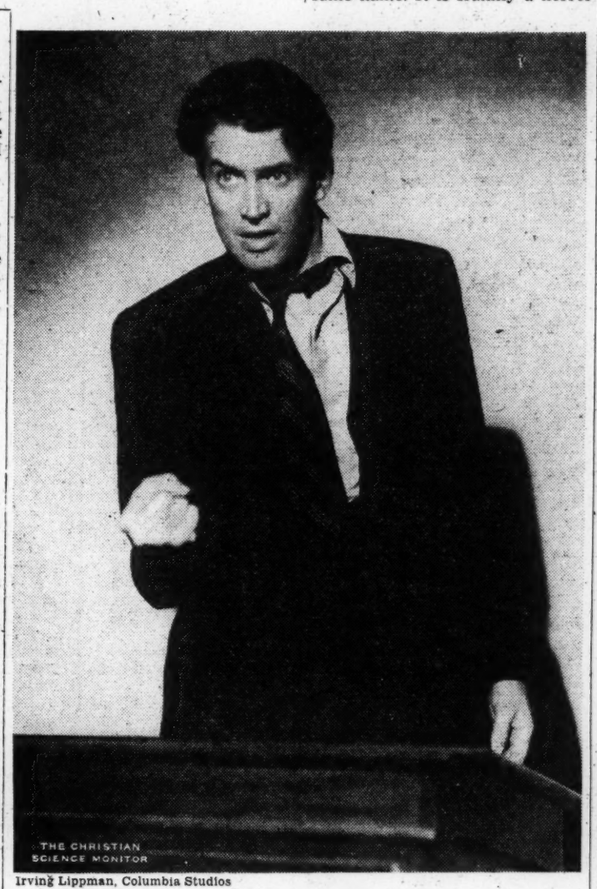
At the Exeter

The program at the Exeter beginning Thursday will include Jackie Cooper and Betty Field in "What a Life" and Richard Carlson and Lana Turner in "These Glamour Girls."

Paulette Goddard

In "The Cat and the Canary" coming to the screen at the Paramount and Fenway Thursday.



Irving Lippman, Columbia Studios

James Stewart

In "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," due at the State and Orpheum Thursday.

On Broadway Stages

New York

"The World We Make" is the title under which Sidney Kingsley's dramatization of Millen Brand's novel, "The Outward Room" will open at the Guild Theater Monday evening, Nov. 20. The play has been spoken of up to now as "Of Day and Night." Margo, Rudolph Forster, and Herbert Rudley are the featured players in a cast of 35.

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Busy Broadway

Speaking of openings, next week promises to be busy. Following Mr. Kingsley's play, the subsequent new offerings include: "Aries Is Rising," Tuesday; "Ring Two," Wednesday; "I Know What I Like," Friday; and the new "Pins and Needles," Saturday.

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'Swingin' ' Low

"Swingin' the Dream," it is learned will open in New York, on Nov. 29, at $2 top. This, according to the show's press agent, establishes something in the way of a box office mark for an expensive musical show. Erik Charell and Jean Rodney are the producers of this jitterbug folio of Shakespeare. Benny Goodman, Louis Armstrong, and Maxine Sullivan head the cast of 150. Prices at night will range from $.50 to $2, with 434 orchestra seats priced at $1.50. Matinee tickets will cost from $.40 to $1.50.

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'Morning's at Seven' Change

Dorothy Gish will succeed Lillian Foster in Paul Osborn's "Morning's At Seven," which will be the second Theater Guild subscription play of the season when it opens on Nov. 30, at the Longacre. Dwight Deere Wiman, the producer, and Joshua Logan, the director, are in Boston working with Mr. Osborn to smooth out the production for Broadway. The play will go to Philadelphia next week.

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'I Know What I Like'

The cast is now complete for Justin Sturm's "I Know What I Like," according to the producers, T. Edward Hambleton and Richard Skinner. The players chosen are John Beal, Helen Claire, Haila Stoddard, Edmund George, William Hansen, Reynolds Evans, Edward Broadley, Hugh Banks, Doe Doe Green, Virginia Chauvenet, and Frank Brown. Auriol Lee is directing and Donald Oenslager is designing the scenery. Westbrook Pegler, the columnist, is contributing a 10-foot piece of sculpture of his own workmanship to the décor.

Exhibition in Providence

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, there will be shown through Dec. 10 a large exhibition of contemporary American pictures. Nearly five dozen canvases cover the walls of several galleries. From this well-chosen collection, we may gain some idea of the trends in American painting today.

Half a dozen years ago we would have approached such an exhibition with an eye for the differences and distinctions among styles. At that time—recall the homeward rush of painters from Europe precipitated by the depression—artists were still showing the strong influence of one Parisian atelier or another. Americans were devoted either to Renoir or Derain, Matisse of Vlaminck. They were easily labeled.

Now they are beginning to show the effect of the home-coming, the necessity of working on their own, discovering native material and making it pictorially interesting. The pictures of recent years reveal the results of this concentrated experience of so many Americans as they explore, analyze, and express the peculiar qualities of the American scene. More and more the canvases show a common quality of temperament among those fellow countrymen, who have found Fifty-Seventh Street as fascinating as the Rue de la Boétie, Vermont as lyrical as the Tyrol, Cape Cod as fascinating as Brittany.

What we see in Providence is workmanship that is taking on authority. We perceive a lighter touch, a sprightlier mood. The contemporary American painter is growing up rapidly, having detached himself for the first time in American art history from the apron strings of Europeans. There are the Americans who are calmly recording scenes of the countryside, views of the big city, and industrial centers. They have their special moods and preferences. Some, like Niles Spencer and Charles Sheeler reduce their images to neat and orderly patterns. Bernard Karfiol remains placid and aloof, implying rather than expressing an exalted mood. Painters like John Carroll protest against mechanization by apprehending their exotic models in the mists of fancy. Sturdier are the portrayals of Alexander James whose sitters are "characters" of peculiarly American mold. On the other hand, exhibitors like Isaac Soyer still display an enthusiasm for the sheer handling of paint, and they manifest in lively brush strokes their delight in its manipulation.

Canvases are piling up to prove that the artist is increasingly thrilled by the American countryside. He paints to the best of his ability, rolling hillsides, limitless plains, blooming trees. If he is happy he dwells upon the warmth and glow of the sunshine; otherwise he paints darksome clouds and gusty storms. Sidney Laufman and Lucille Blanche show a fine sensitiveness which becomes lost amid the more spectacular and summary methods of their neighbors. One of the pitfalls of American painting today is suavity. We grow apprehensive when we find too many painters working with a full facile brush, sweeping on the pigment with buttery brightness. The effect is striking at first glance, but soon it grows tedious.

Outstanding among the Providence exhibits are pictures by Frederick Taubes, Zoltan Sepeshy, Herbert Barnet, Walt Kuhn, Henry Varnum Poor, Robert Strong Woodward.

There are other displays of particular interest at the Museum. Japanese actor and landscape color wood-block prints are exhibited in addition to attractive textiles and metal handicrafts from Java, Bali, and Sumatra. On the first floor there is an exceptional collection of old illustrated children's books.

'Parrakeets'

Water-Color by Emil Nolde

On display at the Institute of Modern Art in the Contemporary German Art Exhibition

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Tues. Eve., Nov. 28—FAUST
Wed. Eve., Nov. 29—RIGOLETTO
Thurs. Mat., Nov. 30—HANSEL and GRETEL (in English) (Thanksgiving Day) followed by Ballet Divertissement
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

League of Women Voters Studying Juvenile Delinquency

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Lack of Reliable Data Spurs Women to Fact-Finding

Under Title, 'Your Neighbor's Child,' Organization Tackles Problems of Youthful Offender

Women in Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Hundreds of women, members of the National League of Women Voters, are going visiting this fall to find out whether juvenile delinquents in their communities are being properly guided back to useful living.

So successful have been scattered efforts of local Leagues in improving city and county machinery for lessening juvenile delinquency that the National League is now calling their example to the attention of all its membership, with a definite outline for procedure, entitled, "Your Neighbor's Child."

As a result, League members are planning scores of fact-finding tours to child guidance clinics, detention homes, foster homes, training schools, probation agencies, and National Youth Administration offices this winter. Hundreds of judges, attendance officers, visiting teachers, and vocational guidance and placement officers will be interviewed.

Problem Serious

The national picture of juvenile delinquency that has stirred the women to action is this: Because of the absence of reliable and comprehensive data, no one knows definitely whether juvenile delinquency is increasing or decreasing. Statistics gathered by the Children's Bureau have shown no alarming tendency to increased crime among youth, yet the problem is a serious one. The last White House conference on child welfare uncovered the fact that about 200,000 different children pass before the courts annually on delinquency charges. Many children whose conduct is such as to bring them into conflict with law never, for one reason or another, come to court.

All but two states, Maine and Wyoming, have juvenile courts now; and those two states have special provisions for dealing with young offenders. In recent years, increasing effort has been made to adjust delinquent children in their own communities, through social work in the schools, child-guidance clinics, probation, and other forms of public and private social service. The tendency now is to leave only the more difficult cases of delinquency to commitment to correctional institutions or for placement in foster homes. In some cities, preventive work of police departments including co-operation with local boys' clubs, has become an effective activity in curbing juvenile crime.

Home-City Surveys

The procedure for home-city surveys by the National League of Women Voters begins with finding out the answers to such questions as these: What is the extent of juvenile delinquency in your community? What prevention work is the local government doing? Where are children detained? What kind of treatment is given offenders? Is juvenile probation used as a method of treatment? What state and federal services are available?

After that come the more advanced stages of recommending and pushing reforms.

Where League members have followed such procedure in their own communities they have had notable success.

In the District of Columbia, a law was passed setting up a modern Juvenile Court after four years of tireless effort on the part of the D. C. League of Women Voters. Study groups and interviews with Congressmen laid the groundwork for the law, considered one of the best in the country.

Doing Away With Baby Brokerage

Now the League is co-operating in a campaign to set up an authority to establish standards for the care and placement of children, thus doing away with much-deplored "baby brokerage" business in which private agencies take advantage of unmarried mothers and place their children without proper consideration of the character of the foster parents. Such placements are considered a major contribution to the juvenile delinquency problem in the nation's capital.

In Indiana, League members started the ball rolling for a campaign that resulted in the election of a qualified juvenile court judge for Indianapolis. Next goal in the Indianapolis League's campaign is a new juvenile court law to replace the obsolete statute that has given the Indiana system the reputation of being one of the worst in the country.

Court Work

In New York City, the League made a study of the Children's Court at the request of the judge.

The Tulsa, Okla., League raised money for a professional survey that led to the establishment of a juvenile court there. League membership, incidentally, increased 50 per cent in Tulsa as a result of the campaign.

The Massachusetts League has made field trips to courts and training schools and has interested Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in the problem.

In Topeka, Kansas, the League enlisted the aid of other organizations in persuading the judge of the juvenile court to appoint a trained woman probation officer.

In Chicago, two members of the Cook County League have agreed to attend all sessions of the juvenile court this year to watch for chances for improvement.

State-Wide Survey

Eleven of the 19 local Leagues in California participated in a statewide survey of juvenile court procedure and probation practices that revealed a need for new legislation. Now the Leagues have turned to the State Capitol to work for that.

The Montgomery County, Md., League, just over the line from Washington, D. C., is making a comparative study of its system and more advanced programs, with a possible view to calling the attention of other Maryland Leagues to needed legislation later on.

Interesting Responsible Citizen

All these women's groups are proceeding on the basis that America's battle against crime would be well on its way to solution if responsible persons in each community can be made to understand what is involved in adequate care for children.

The League, numbering among its members outstanding mothers in many communities, is ready to carry that message.

Women in Washington runs at least once a month on this page.

Books for the Hobby Enthusiast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winter is the time to have fun with indoor hobbies, and there are any number of handicrafts that will give you real satisfaction. You can set up your work table near the open fire of a winter's evening and have a real go at your chosen craft while someone reads aloud or your favorite radio program flows smoothly along. That is, you can, if you choose something that is not too complicated to make and have thoroughly mastered its technique beforehand. If you have never savored the fun of a handicraft hobby, or would like to try a new one, here is a small volume that may help you get started—"Handicrafts as a Hobby" by Robert E. Dodds. (Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.75.) Leather work, painting on glass, coconut carving, block printing, batik are among the crafts it describes.

All of the exercises have been worked out in the classroom and require the minimum of expense and equipment. Children can follow the simple, graphic instructions with little supervision; and adults can carry them out without the aid of an instructor. The various stages of the projects are helpfully shown through the use of more than 30 line-cut diagrams and half-tone illustrations.

* * *

A comparatively new and popular art form that has all the requirements of an ideal hobby is described for home use in "Silk Screen Stencil Craft as a Hobby" by J. I. Biegeleisen. (Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.) In non-technical language, illuminated with numerous diagrams and photographs, its author succeeds in showing how anyone with the least sense of design can create an endless variety of colorful designs on textiles, metals, wood, glass, and paper with an investment in permanent equipment of less than $5.

The housewife will find this art a fascinating, money-saving medium of expression for her own ideas in home decoration. She is shown how to orginate designs or how to adopt suitable motifs from illustrations in magazines and books. Shelving, towels, napkins, greeting cards, gift wrappings, party accessories, place cards, lampshades, and many other outlets for her ingenuity are given individual attention.

Student organizations and clubs of all kinds are given step-by-step instruction in the design and composition of posters to promote activities and of many other costly items the silk-screen hobbyist can produce easily, expertly, and inexpensively.

'What Actors Eat—When They Eat'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most fun about this new cook book, if you can call it a cook book, is reading the brief biographical sketches of the actors and being surprised at who likes what. In "What Actors Eat—When They Eat" (Lymanhouse, Los Angeles. $2.50), Kenneth Harlan and Rex Lease have collected favorite recipes, plus autographs, photographs, and special messages from 240 stars of screen and stage. Of course you'll want to try some of the recipes, too. We for one are going to try Anita Louise's stuffed shredded wheat some holiday morning when we don't have to hurry. Hollow out the shredded wheat biscuit, she says, and stuff with either minced or deviled ham; then dip in regular French toast batter and fry just as you would French toast. A breakfast, she adds, that will send even the most fastidious man to his office ready for a good day's work.

Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

Must you have hats that can be worn all day, to events of varying importance? Yet you like variety in your wardrobe. You can achieve both ends by selecting several hats as different in character as these three. Upper left—A brimmed hat, whose low crown is trimmed with modeled flowers of the felt. The short, even veil is flattering. Available in black, a rich brown, navy, and wine. Upper right—Parisian pillbox, one of the smartest hats at the moment. Its sweep of feathers for a cover-up back effect is a distinguished substitute for the floating draperies which are not liked by all matrons. Below—A shape that gives height to a figure or a costume which needs it. The cut velvet leaves mold themselves to the forward tilt of the manipulated crown. Available in black.

Hats That Emphasize Various Qualities in the Wearer

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Hats that may be worn all day and therefore to events of varying importance, such as lunches, matinées, afternoon receptions, restaurant dinners, are indispensable to business women, to whom life is a continuity rather than a series of detached occasions. Monotony is avoided by selecting several hats, all of which possess this morning-till-dinner character but which in shape, materials, and colors are sufficiently diverse to emphasize different traits in the wearer's character.

Take the three hats illustrated, for instance, all modeled by the same individual. Any one of them is appropriate for business and can go on into whatever engagements the day may bring forth. Yet each shape brings out different qualities in the wearer. The model with the broad mushroom brim softened by a flattering veil and trimmed with flowers cut from the same fabric as the hat, bespeaks a gracious individual. One imagines the woman wearing it to be at the head of a family, competent but perhaps not dynamic. When she dons the shape with the high, manipulated crown and narrow, uneven brim, one perceives that, nevertheless, the dynamic qualities are there. Possibly she is the chairman of committees and can address audiences without being self-conscious. But what happens to the face when a pillbox leaves it unshadowed? A new sensitiveness takes possession of the features, and one might hazard the guess that this woman is a good musician.

It is not unusual that a wife and mother should also be a club woman and possess, besides, some talent of an artistic kind. Hats, therefore, that catch and stress character diversity are both truthful and fascinating. Every face can wear becomingly a number of the styles that are in vogue during a given season, and it is a mistake not to take advantage of the fact.

The turban that covers closely the back of the head and rises over the forehead to a great height—sometimes called the South American turban—is a favorite at this time. It swathes the coiffure in the tidy manner sponsored by fashion and avoids the draperies and snoods which some women feel are overdone—even when the snoods are called by their new name, chignons, by which they look as meshy. The towering forehead line, achieved by twists or knots, is a pleasantly impudent counter-thrust to the popular low pouff over one eyebrow.

A new model in turbans has just been introduced which fastens with an ornament in front in such a way that the drapery may be made to sit lower or higher over the brow. Thus, returning to our original thesis, a woman can, with only one such model, develop different aspects of her face by altering the lines that frame it.

Attention to the Fabric

More exacting is the popular small, low-crowned sailor. This shape, however, is developed in a number of materials and by their means becomingness can be increased, for the surfaces of fabrics—mat, glossy, rough, smooth—can very definitely influence the appearance of the wearer. Felt, suède, woolen, velvet, taffeta, bengaline, ribbon, feathers—coq and ostrich, curled and uncurled—and flowers are among the materials used to build this simple shape.

Military themes, most of them derived from periods when uniforms were more magnificent than today, are conspicuous in the picture. The Phrygian cap, the visor of the Foreign Legion, helmet-like shapes, soldierly berets, ear caps, gold bullion, soutache, silk tassels and gold buttons are glittering rather than grim.

For Casual Wear

As a relief from too much fume and flutter, the cloche is being reintroduced. So far, it manifests its old simplicity, whereas other types of casual hats are so much trimmed that they suggest not so much something casual as casualties.

Fur hats are the rage, but they involve sequences of the same fur. Either a coat to match the charming trifle that sits so becomingly on our brow, or a trimming, or a handbag or a tail at our beltline or neckline, that repeats the chosen pelt. The same is true even of fur hat trimmings which demand repetition elsewhere.

It's a Great Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

It's a great game to use the things you have to give you what you want.

Are you in need of a new hat? There's nothing to hinder you from using the crown, or brim, of one you wore last year, and working a crochet brim, or crown, onto it in the latest style. And what about crocheting, netting, or tatting a snood to go with that hat to keep those back locks in check?

* * *

It's a great game to unravel a cardigan and re-knit it to form a smart new jumper! Or to change the color of a plain jumper by giving it a bath in the dye pot next time you wash it. Simple and effective, and absolutely guaranteed to alter its appearance. Or try embroidering checks or flowers on its surface, or polka dots—that's a great game. Have your bag or belt to match the dye or the darning or the polka dots, and you will be dashing indeed!

* * *

And it's a great game to have enough containers for your cut flowers. If you are short of them try using what you have in the way of jam jars and glasses, Enamel them all over, or use up the left-over paint dating from the time you "did up" the spare room. A seven-pound earthenware jam jar, the wide necked kind, enameled black or lettuce green, is a wonderful thing in which to arrange branches and top-heavy flowers. And should the kitten knock it down, the chances are it will not break, and if it does—how simple to paint another!

It's a great game to stock your garden with plants you have raised yourself from seed. Great fun, and such a saving of pennies. "From seed to flower in five months," runs the slogan on the dahlia packets, and the best of it is that it's perfectly true. At the end of the season, there are your dahlia corms ready to lift and store for next year's blooming. You can sow winter-flowering viola seeds, and gather cheerful posies in the autumn, through a mild winter, and on into the spring, at next to no cost. And cinerarias, for house decoration. Sow the seeds in spring, pot up the seedlings, and next spring you will have a fine show on a table in a sunny window.

Use your wits, and what you have will give you what you want.

G. L. C.

Shopping Reminders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The brand that costs a few cents less—be it canned soup, fruit, or vegetable—is no bargain if the family leave most of it on their plates.

* * *

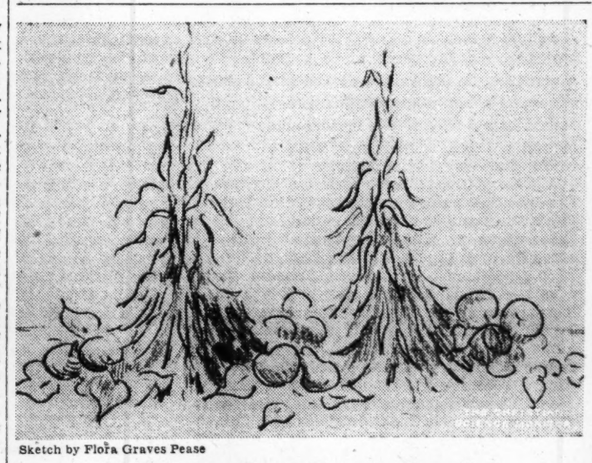
If you plan to use that new frying pan you are buying, for upside-down cake, don't forget to choose one with a handle which can do oven duty.

* * *

You may prefer a plain-color carpet or rug—regardless. But it is well to remember that a patterned floor covering does have an advantage. Worn spots do not show up on it so quickly.

* * *

Have you discovered the fine perfumes that have been rebottled in tiny containers and which are for sale at "dime and quarter" stores? Some of these perfumes are in diminutive glass capsules containing just enough for a single application, and from one to several capsules—depending on the rarity of the perfume—come in each package. These scents offer a fine way to get acquainted with a perfume, and to see how it suits your taste and temperament, before you invest in a larger bottle of the fragrance.



Sketch by Flora Graves Pease

You Can Almost Hear the Crows!

This seasonable affair, intended for the center of the table, might be labeled, "Way down yonder in the cornfield." It's easy to do, and very effective. The corn stalks, sometimes called "stooks," are made of coarse dried grass, or dried iris foliage from the flower garden will do very nicely. Tie the material together in harvest cornfield fashion, and arrange on a bed of leaves, selecting small ones, if possible, to be in scale with the stacked corn . . . this should be about ten inches high. Pile mounds of tiny gourds between the stacks to suggest pumpkins. If these are not obtainable, use oranges, the smallest ones you can find, and disguise their tropical origin by tucking some dried brown leaves here and there in the mounds.

Only a short time is used in creating this bit of Thanksgiving atmosphere, yet it is colorful and effective.

F. G. P.

Cooking Poultry

Cooking poultry in the modern way, foods specialists stress, is cooking with moderate heat. This holds true for young tender birds as well as older birds that are not so tender. Poultry, they point out, is a protein just like cheese, eggs, and other meats. Rapid cooking with intense heat hardens and toughens the tissues. Moderate heat, however, cooks poultry slowly and evenly so that there is little shrinkage. As a result the meat is juicy and full of flavor, and for every pound raised or purchased there is more left to serve on the table.

Through the Editor's Window

Book Week and Biography

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Would you care to recommend a book or books on personality?" writes one of our readers. His letter offers the question a bit tentatively, bringing out the fact that he asks because he is not in accord with the present-day passion for developing what the world thinks of as a high-powered personality. He seeks a more substantial method of self help than the usual "personality" book so frequently advertised as a cure-all. And because it is Book Week, and the beginning of our winter reading, we might think together about one type of really worth-while "self help" in this category.

I mean Biography. To me there is no form of general reading more helpful than good biography. A man or woman whose achievement is outstanding usually has a significant message for us—whether shared through his own experience or through the viewpoint of his biographer. And to go through the formative years, learn of the overcomings, and rise beyond heritage and environment with the men and women of these biographies is to me unfailingly encouraging.

My first biography, pored over when a child, was a quaint little French volume about Mozart, the author of which I do not recall. But the first to make a big difference in my life was "Alice Freeman Palmer." A beautiful tribute to a great teacher and a deep-hearted woman by a devoted husband. Since then I have added to my own life far more than the proverbial nine lives, through living in the lives and times of others. And I do recommend this way of gaining experience and appreciation, this thoroughly wholesome type of "personality" book.

Would you live with great characters in Victorian England? You may, in Strachey's "Queen Victoria," and Maurois's "Disraeli." Would you experience life at the court of the last Czar? I did, in "The Education of a Princess," by Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia. Would you go to Japan? Then try Sugimoto's "A Daughter of the Samurai"; while Adamic's "A Native's Return" will take you to Yugoslavia, for a delightful visit to the childhood villages of a "new" American.

* * *

And you can combine experiences. Michael Pupin, a Czech, came to America, and became one of its great natural scientists. His "From Immigrant to Inventor" takes us along that double road. There is the Quaker "Elizabeth Fry," who pioneered for women prisoners in an England of the early 1800's (by Whitney). "Days of Our Years," by Van Paassen, begins in the Netherlands, and ends by taking us into the life of a European news correspondent in our own time. "Testament of Youth," by Vera Brittain, and "The Life and Letters of Walter Page," give us two ways of living through the World War, as well as much else.

In the field of art, one of my favorites is Merejowski's "Leonardo da Vinci," and in the field of music, I like Marcia Davenport's "Mozart." In the field of literature one of my favorites is Brooks's "Life of Emerson." Bernard Fay's "George Washington, Republican, Aristocrat," and his "Franklin, Apostle of Modern Times," combine important years of American history and an acquaintance with persons worth knowing. Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years," and Hamlin Garland's "Son of the Middle Border," can, among other things, deepen one's understanding of the pioneer days in the Middle West.

* * *

One could, of course, go on. In making up the above list, all I have done, indeed, is to browse through the house and record titles of some of the biographies that have been again and again taken from their shelves.

Those who do not read much or easily may think of biography as only for the initiated. This need not be so. Several of those mentioned, for example, are particularly easy reading. Or one might start building up a taste for biography by reading some of the delightful ones written today for young children. Any children's librarian will give titles.

Amid the maze of popular "personality" books on the market, one may—through biography—chart a clear independent course free from other people's attempts to influence or bend one to their way of thinking and managing. And while gaining in understanding and breadth, one may at the same time be helpfully guided and deeply encouraged through living with those who have lived greatly.

A Wednesday Column

Mincemeat—A Little Different

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mincemeat time is here, and for those who enjoy something a little different, let me suggest Pear Mincemeat, using the hard green pears at present on the market. (I usually get Sheldon or Dempsey pears.) We have used this recipe for the last 15 years, and now make no other kind. For those who enjoy cold rather than hot mince pie, it is especially good, as there is no suet in it. But do not think that it lacks richness on account of that, for, if anything, it is richer. I venture to say that if made once, it will be repeated.

This is the recipe:

7 pounds pears, weighed after being peeled and cored
4 pounds of sugar (I prefer granulated)
1 lemon
1 orange
1 pound seeded raisins
1 pound currants or seedless raisins
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon nutmeg

Put all through mincer and cook until tender. Bottle like any preserve. (Mrs.) F. A., Canada

The Recipes **on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc., Boston, Mass.**

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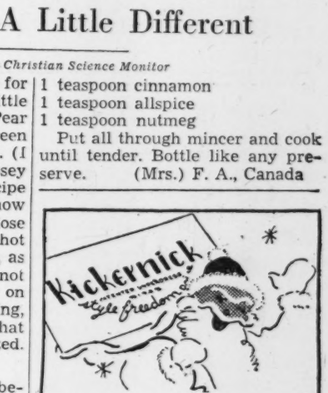

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The Home Forum

Missed Opportunities

"SI JEUNESSE savait; si vieillesse pouvait. . . ." It is of the lost opportunities of youth that I write. What were they? If we had but recognized those that came our way! If we could but have recognized them as they passed, moth-like, before us! For instance, what opportunities have I myself missed!

I think of the Boswellian opportunities that I missed in my long-vanished youth—of opportunities, in fact, of being a modern James Boswell of Auchinleck or a Vasari.

* * *

Yes, I missed all of them. Perhaps it was because they began so early. I could hardly have reached my 'teens when the Grant Allens took me to Box Hill to drink tea with George Meredith. There sat the Master and talked and talked; and there sat I, naturally, like a mouse and listened uncomprehendingly. No doubt they talked of all sorts of things, of the lateness of the summer, and of musical glasses; but the one thing that I can remember is that George Meredith lauded the French tongue at the expense of the English. That did strike me as odd. The French language, according to the author of "The Egoist," was so much more elastic, so greatly superior as an instrument, allowed one so much more freedom of expression. Grant Allen agreed. But to me then George Meredith was only an old man with a beautiful head, and I paid little attention to the fact that I was told later on how I should remember that afternoon till the end of my days.

And of that generation, I could have known and listened to Herbert Spencer, and could have seen him stop his own ears with clips when he himself chose not to listen to what his companions might have to say. But I purposely avoided him. He is now no longer fashionable as a philosopher. So, as far as this article is concerned, he does not greatly matter. But I have sat at dinner with another philosopher—F. C. S. Schiller, of Corpus, the Pragmatist. He differed little, I thought, from other dons.

* * *

In another kind, in that last decade of the old century, I have, on W. T. Stead's behalf, in his office off the Strand, received W. E. Gladstone and Cecil Rhodes. Nary a word can I recall of what either of them said, nor did either of them impress my youth as great or commanding figures; whereas, in his time, Frank Harris did so impress me (as a talker): so also does Bernard Shaw in every possible way, and so does Walter Sickert. Yes, and perhaps this last has as much compelling charm as any of them.

Another whom I met in those days was Michael Davitt—an impressive, lonely, pathetic figure, an optimist who took long views and whose eyes still blazed. And there was John Burns, sturdy, bearded, with a strange neatness all his own in his blue suit and his tidy turn-down collar. Always, always, he had an apt answer. He was capable, was John Burns; and today he is one of the riddles of the universe.

* * *

After a time, when I had realized my first ambition and had begun to review books; and when, later, I became a publisher, I seem, looking back, to have fallen peculiarly among poets. But even then there were others. Conan Doyle, for instance. I do not think anyone would have taken him for a man of letters—not, at least, in those early days. A doctor (as he was) yes, possibly, but not a man who spun yarns for a living. Another doctor who took the same road was Warwick Deeping. A pleasant fellow, but he might, one felt, so much more easily have been a curate—and should be by now a bishop. I published his first book, and got into a great row with my friend, Maurice Hewlett, because Deeping's "Uther and Igraine" was so obviously influenced by "The Forest Lovers" and had a cover that at a great distance suggested that book.

* * *

Another man whose first books I published was Alfred Noyes. An Oxford undergraduate, I think, when he first came to me, and still rather an undergraduate when, two decades later, I met him at a Sunday lunch at Dr. Nichols's on Mount Vernon Street. A compliment, that! How many scores of thousands of Noyes's books of verse have sold—especially in America—since that day! He owes much of that success to the New York publishers, Frederick A. Stokes Company. It was a rare achievement in those days to place the work of a new English poet with an American publisher; but Stokes had a director, Maynard A. Dominick, a dear fellow, whose job it was to come once or twice a year to England and look round for new literary talent. Why he should have troubled even to turn the pages of "The Loom of Years," I do not know, considering what a drug poetry was, but he did turn them—and bought an edition for America. Dominick had a flair, and yet, primarily, he was a business man rather than a fellow who loved literature.

* * *

In a world apart from literature, I might in those early days have treated politics a little more intelligently. I had not been with Stead a year before it happened that John Morley wanted a secretary, a young fellow, inexpensive, who was not above learning. "Reggie" Brett—later Lord Esher and one of Stead's closest friends—suggested me, and I went to see Morley about it—but I did not get the job: I was too ignorant of what was going on and of what was of value. It was a pity: I should have liked to look at life through the eyes of that incorruptible statesman. I ought, of course, to have done what I could to increase Brett's knowledge of my existence. Why, if I had done so, I might now be a member of the War Cabinet! Stead and Brett were a great deal more intimate than people knew. Through Brett, Stead had access to many ears—from the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) downwards. Lord Rosebery was very much a case in point: Rosebery knew that he could trust Stead.

* * *

Still, my job was with books, and it remained so. The two greatest men of letters with whom I was thrown into intimate connection were Bernard Shaw and Alfred Housman. You in America took very early to Housman. In spite of the fact that no one cared much for poetry, "A Shropshire Lad" was hardly in the market over here before the United States had discovered its qualities, talked and wrote of it, and, yes, actually bought it. I think American readers were, in that case, quicker than the English; and yet for all that, and although "A Shropshire Lad" is a slim volume and would have cost little to produce, no American publisher in the early days had the courage to risk two or three hundred dollars to bring out an American-made edition. No, that is not correct, for, away from New York or Boston or Philadelphia or Chicago, that enterprising and enviable "pirate," Thomas Bird Mosher, of Portland, Maine, brought out his edition—a book over-pretty, perhaps, but still so effectively pretty that it must have done much to help Housman to his American popularity. Not that Housman seemed, in those days, to care. He appeared to spurn both reward and popularity. He actually made it a practice to decline the checks sent to him by McClure's Magazine as some return for the use of his poems. He was, he said, by profession a Professor of Latin and not a poet. It is of Housman, I confess, that I mostly think when I say that I should have emulated Boswell.

* * *

Bernard Shaw? Well, all I will say of Bernard Shaw here and now is that, when I sent to my old and dear friend, Craige Lippincott, proofs of "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant" with a suggestion that he should make me an offer for the American rights since Shaw was *the* man of the future, Craige wrote back to me a letter of fatherly advice, to the effect that he was surprised that I should send a book of that kind to a house of the standing of his, and that I was making a great mistake at the outset of my publishing career in putting my name on its title-page. America has made up for it since!

GRANT RICHARDS

By Courtesy of Doll and Richards, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LONDON UMBRELLAS": *A Water Color by Dwight Shepler*

TO THESE PEOPLE, hurrying by under their dripping umbrellas, it is probably just another of London's numerous city churches. Bus passengers, in a great state of mind for fear they will be late at their offices, may be slightly annoyed at the bulk of St. Clement Danes, rising up as it does in the precise middle of the Strand and interfering not a little with the progress of the traffic. They have all forgotten their old nursery rhyme which refers so jauntily to this church—"Oranges and lemons, say the bells of St. Clements"—and they are ignorant of the fact that the bells still speak from the steeple, three times each day.

On this site once stood a very early building, sometimes ascribed to the Danes. But this present structure was built by the renowned Sir Christopher Wren in 1681, and in it many celebrated Londoners have worshipped. Among them was Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose accustomed pew is marked with a commemorative tablet today. All of which only goes to prove that St. Clement Danes well deserves its position of dignity and importance, on an island in the Strand.

Burning Bush

The bush was bare
Of foliage, of bloom.
It stretched
Its gray-brown twigs
Up toward the sun
And sky
As if to reach, as if to catch,
As if to hold
The blueness and the gold,
The warmth and life
And found its need
And took its own
And stood ablaze with light
That sparkled in sun-buds
Of sudden making,
That turned each stem and branch
To flares
Of quivering flame.

MARGARET LLOYD

"Let not your heart be troubled"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HEART OF HUMANITY needs to be comforted and healed, as certainly as does the thought of the individual who believes himself to be suffering from a physical disorder. Whether today's widespread sorrow or distress of heart be taken personally or internationally, the remedy, according to Christian Science, is the same, namely, the exchanging of the false sense of existence as material for the true sense of Life as God, and of man as wholly spiritual and inseparable from God.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), Mary Baker Eddy defines "heart" as "mortal feelings, motives, affections, joys, and sorrows." This definition shows the mental nature of the very center of human interests, and also points to what frequently may indicate the underlying mental conditions manifested in a physical malady. How often are the "feelings" wounded, the affections undernourished, joys diminished, and sorrows increased! In short, the human heart needs to be cheered and healed, purified and satisfied. And the truth which is revealed in Christian Science, and which is availing in the individual need for healing, mental and physical, is equally adapted to the comforting of the troubled heart of the world.

Christian Science makes very clear the connection between the state of individual thinking and the enjoyment or the lack of harmony and health. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 50), "We do believe, and understand—which is more—that there must be a change from human affections, desires, and aims, to the divine standard, 'Be ye therefore perfect;' also, that there must be a change from the belief that the heart is matter and sustains life, to the understanding that God is our Life, that we exist in Mind, live thereby, and have being." And she goes on to show the effect of this mental change in outward conditions, saying, "This change of heart would deliver man from heart-disease, and advance Christianity a hundredfold."

In individual experience and in the world in general, there has been much of wrong committed and suffered, much that needs to be forgiven—to be rejected as nothingness; much of error to be abandoned, and much of good to be unfolded. Where, then, can each one begin most effectively to make these needed changes toward the attaining by the individual, and in this measure by mankind, of "the divine standard"? It is through the individual purification of motives, the spiritual nourishing of the affections, the gaining of the true sense of joy, and the overcoming of any sense of sorrow, that these things are proportionately achieved for the world. The prophet Jeremiah voiced God's promise to the people when they should return to Him (Jeremiah 24:7): "I will give them an heart to know me, that I am the Lord: and they shall be my people, and I will be their God: for they shall return unto me with their whole heart."

"With their whole heart"! Nothing less could divine Love, in its infinite perfection, tenderness, compassion, and sustaining power require, that the heart may be truly healed of the pangs of belief in a life apart from God. Only through the wholehearted turning to God as the source and substance of all that is good and harmonious, can one gain the true sense of spiritual affection and joy. In Proverbs it is written (15:13, 14): "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance: but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. The heart of him that hath understanding seeketh knowledge." It is natural and heart-cheering to seek knowledge of God, knowledge of the true nature of the universe and man. And Christian Science has made this search after Truth availing because it reveals God as Mind, and man as God's perfect idea, forever reflecting Mind.

Christ Jesus, who of all on earth drew nearest to God, who knew Him as Father, and who manifested the Christ, or Son of God, said (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." And later on he said to his followers (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Much sorrow of heart is felt today because of the losses sustained in the general unrest and distressing upheavals, and men need to know God and to find in Truth the solution of all their problems, the healing of all resentment in the infinitude of Love. Mrs. Eddy, who herself had suffered the loss of those things which she had held dear, has written (Science and Health, p. 265), "Who that has felt the loss of human peace has not gained stronger desires for spiritual joy?" This spiritual joy, she learned, could not be taken from her; and so she could say with assurance, "The loss of earthly hopes and pleasures brightens the ascending path of many a heart." The spiritual idea which reflects and expresses God cannot be lost. And this eternal fact is the healing balm which Christian Science is bringing to the sore heart of individuals and of humanity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Neighborhood

The countryman's reward
Is driving home from town
Along the lazy road,
Up the hills and down,
Every skyline changing,
No two views the same,
A thought for each, and every thought
For a familiar name.

CHARLES MALAM

"Não se turbe o vosso coração"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

O CORAÇÃO DA HUMANIDADE precisa ser curado e reconfortado, tão certo quanto o pensamento do indivíduo que acredita estar sofrendo de algum distúrbio físico. Quer a tristeza quer a angústia de coração que hoje em dia se espalha por toda a parte seja tomada no sentido pessoal ou internacional, o remédio, de acôrdo com a Ciência Cristã, é o mesmo, e consiste em substituir o falso sentimento da existência como matéria, pelo verdadeiro senso da Vida como Deus, e do homem como inteiramente espiritual e inseparável de Deus.

No livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 587), Mary Baker Eddy define "coração" como "sentimentos, motivos, afeições, alegrias e tristezas mortais." Esta definição mostra a natureza mental do âmago dos interesses humanos, e tambem aponta para aquilo que frequentemente pode indicar as condições mentais latentes que se manifestam numa enfermidade física. Quantas vezes os "sentimentos" estão ofendidos, as afeições mal alimentadas, as alegrias diminuídas e os pesares aumentados! Em suma, o coração humano precisa ser acalentado e curado, purificado e satisfeito. E a verdade que é revelada na Ciência Cristã e que pode ser eficazmente utilizada para fazer frente à necessidade individual de cura mental e física, adapta-se igualmente para reconfortar o coração perturbado do mundo.

A Ciência Cristã mostra claramente que existe ligação entre o estado mental do indivíduo e o estado de harmonia e saúde em que ele se encontra. Mrs. Eddy diz em *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelaneos, pg. 50), "Nós acreditamos, e compreendemos—o que é mais—que deve haver uma mudança de afeições, desejos, e objectivos humanos, para o padrão divino, 'Sêde vós, pois, perfeitos;' e que é preciso egualmente mudar a crença de que o coração é matéria e sustenta a vida, para a compreensão de que Deus é nossa Vida, que nós existimos na Mente, que por ela vivemos, e nela temos existência." E Mrs. Eddy continúa, afim de mostrar o efeito desta mudança mental nas nossas condições exteriores, dizendo, "Esta mudança de coração livraria o homem das doenças do coração, e faria avançar o Cristianismo cem vezes mais."

Na experiência individual e no mundo em geral, muitos danos teem sido causados, e muito se tem sofrido; ha muita coisa que precisa ser perdoada—isto é, rejeitada como sendo nada; há muito erro a ser abandonado, e há muito que é bom que precisa ser conhecido. Onde, pois, pode cada um de nós começar mais eficazmente a fazer essas necessárias mudanças para que o indivíduo, e, proporcionalmente, a humanidade alcance "o padrão divino"? É pela purificação individual dos motivos, alimentando-se espiritualmente as afeições, e pela conquista do verdadeiro sentido da alegria, subjugando-se qualquer sentido de tristeza que, proporcionalmente, estas coisas são conseguidas para o mundo. O profeta Jeremias proclamou ao povo a promessa de Deus para quando se voltassem a Êle (Jeremias 24:7): "Dar-lhe-ei coração para que me conheçam, que eu sou Jeová; êles serão o meu povo, e eu serei o seu Deus. Pois se voltarão para mim de todo o seu coração."

"De todo o seu coração!" O Amor divino, com sua infinita perfeição, ternura, compaixão, e poder alentador, nada menos podia exigir para que o coração pudesse verdadeiramente ser curado da angústia da crença em uma vida separada de Deus. Só quando, de todo o coração, nos volvermos a Deus, vendo n'Êle a fonte e a substância de tudo o que é bom e harmonioso, poderemos alcançar o verdadeiro senso da afeição e alegria espirituais. Nos Provérbios está escrito (15:13, 14): "O coração alegre torna contente o rosto, mas com a tristeza do coração abate-se o espírito. O coração do inteligente busca o conhecimento." É natural e acalentador que se procure o conhecimento de Deus, pois é o conhecimento da verdadeira natureza do universo e do homem. E a Ciência Cristã tornou eficaz essa procura em busca da Verdade, porque revelou Deus como sendo Mente, e o homem como a perfeita idéia de Deus a refletir para sempre a Mente.

Cristo Jesus que de todos os homens no mundo mais se aproximou de Deus, que O conhecia como Pai, e que manifestou o Cristo, ou o Filho de Deus, disse (Mateus 5:8), "Bemaventurados os puros de coração, porque êles verão a Deus." E mais tarde disse aos seus seguidores (S. João 14:27): "A paz vos deixo, a minha paz vos dou; eu não vô-la dou, como a dá o mundo. Não se turbe o vosso coração, nem se arreceie."

Há muita dôr de coração hoje em dia em consequência de perdas sofridas no desassossêgo geral e em perturbações aflitivas, e o homem tem necessidade de conhecer a Deus e de encontrar na Verdade a solução de todos os seus problemas, a cura de todos os ressentimentos na infinidade do Amor. Tendo por sua vez sofrido a perda daquelas coisas que mais caras lhe tinham sido, escreveu Mrs. Eddy em *Science and Health*, pg. 265, "Quem é que, tendo sentido a perda da paz humana, não aspirou com maior intensidade ter alegria espiritual?" Essa alegria espiritual, descobriu ela, não lhe poderia ser tomada; e assim poude asseverar com confiança: "A perda das esperanças e dos prazeres terrenos ilumina o caminho ascendente a muito coração." A idéia espiritual que reflete e exprime Deus não pode ser perdida. E êste eterno fato é o bálsamo curativo que a Ciência Cristã está trazendo ao magoado coração dos indivíduos e da humanidade.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em portugues, obtem-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

An Oil Town in the Sumatran Jungle

FOR THE SAKE of coolness after a scorching day, we sailed up the majestic Moesi river. Above us the full moon shone like a lamp of crystal, lighting the river with a path of glittering silver, over which our boat glided silently.

In our wake the river streets vanished—raft-dwellings, floating stores, gondolas and proas—with here and there even a little Chinese temple, dimly lighted by a cheap petroleum lamp. A suction-dredger, a tanker, and a superannuated boat, lying high in the water waiting to be towed to the ship-breakers, loomed gigantic before us as we pushed past them. After the busy wharfs of Palembang, with their brilliant lights, came the silence of wooded banks, the wide stretch of water through which we passed and, over all, shone the blue light of the moon.

As we sailed close to the bank, the mysterious sounds from the jungle were sometimes drowned by the rasping chorus of countless crickets, shrill and piercing. The dim lights of a few humble river dwellings, moored in the shadows cast by the green wall, were close about us; but when we sailed in the middle of the broad stream, they seemed no more than will-o'-the-wisps, and the shrilling of millions of crickets sounded like a far-away, melodious singing.

Thus we sailed in the silent, inexpressibly beautiful, yet melancholy, tropical evening. Who can analyze its effect? Does it emanate from the sultry darkness or from the deep silence broken at times by the strange voices of beasts, which fall suddenly silent again?

Then, in the mild yet heavy atmosphere of the tropical evening . . . something looms up so wonderful that we know not whether we are awake or dreaming.

Where the waters of the Moesi and Kemmering meet, in a place covered by jungle and swamp, there rises a town, glittering with light. This is no ordinary town. It is a town such as one would expect to find in the manufacturing centers of the world, where industry is dominant, and which we would last look for in the Sumatran jungle, a town in all the arrogance of industry, whose pitch-black skyscrapers are illuminated by countless rows of golden-lighted windows.

Pipestacks pierce the moon-soaked air like columns. dark tanks stand in even rows and, above the dark shadows like enormous torches, the red glow of flames shows where the excess gas is driven upwards. A whirr of machines in motion is borne to us with the smell of benzine and oil, yet not a man is to be seen. In the orange light of the deserted wharf lie rudderless ships, and, against the red bows of one which is under repair, there is a gush of light from a lamp; yet not a man is to be seen. It is as though, in this city of technical science, everything works by itself—automatically. It is a modern fairytale; one of those fairytales in which we can believe.

But high above this city of technical achievement at which we gaze almost proudly, as if we had an active share in its creation (since it has been created by our fellow-countrymen), shines the blue light of the moon; all is bathed in its glow; the proud river, too, reflects her light in its ripples and all around lies the mighty jungle. Above town and river, jungle and moon, spreads the endless firmament of the heavens with its millairds of stars.—MARY POS, in "De Telegraaf," translated by FLORIS CANTÉ.

Soundless Harmony

TOOK MY WALK at 4 P. M. today, in 89° of frost. The sun had dropped below the horizon; and a blue—of a richness I've never seen anywhere else—flooded in, extinguishing all but the dying embers of the sunset.

Due west, halfway to the zenith, Venus was an unblinking diamond; and opposite her, in the eastern sky, was a brilliant twinkling star set off exquisitely, as was Venus, in the sea of blue. In the northeast a silver-green serpentine aurora pulsed and quivered gently. In places, the Barrier's whiteness had the appearance of dull platinum. It was all delicate and illusive. The colors were subdued and not numerous; the jewels few; the setting simple. But the way these things went together showed a master's touch.

I paused to listen to the silence. My breath crystallized as it passed my cheeks, drifted on a breeze gentler than a whisper. The wind vane pointed toward the South Pole. Presently the wind cups ceased their gentle turning as the cold killed the breeze. My frozen breath hung like a cloud overhead.

The day was dying, the night was being born—but with great peace. Here were the imponderable processes and forces of the cosmos, harmonious and soundless. Harmony, that was it! That was what came out of the silence—a gentle rhythm, the strain of a perfect chord, the music of the spheres, perhaps.—From "Alone," by RICHARD E. BYRD. (New York: Putnam.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

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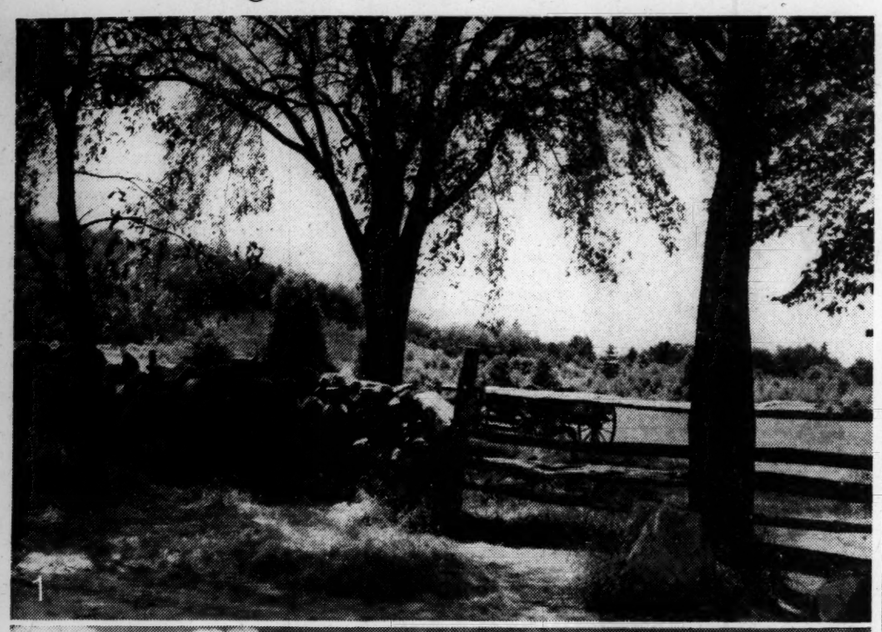

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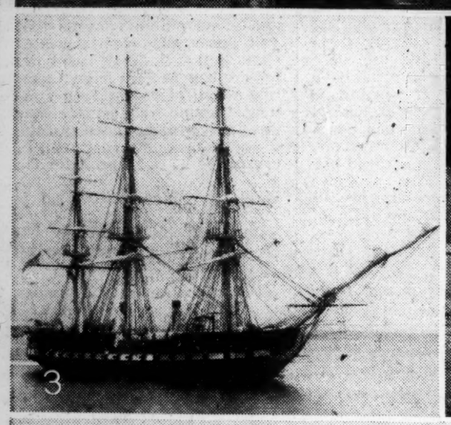

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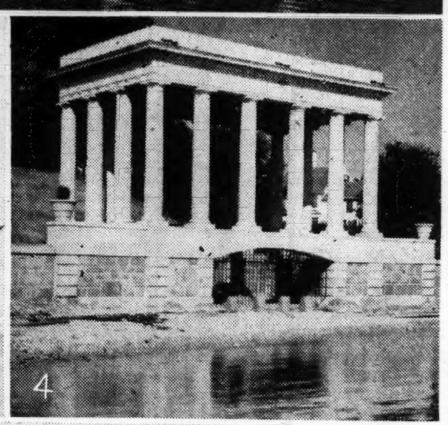

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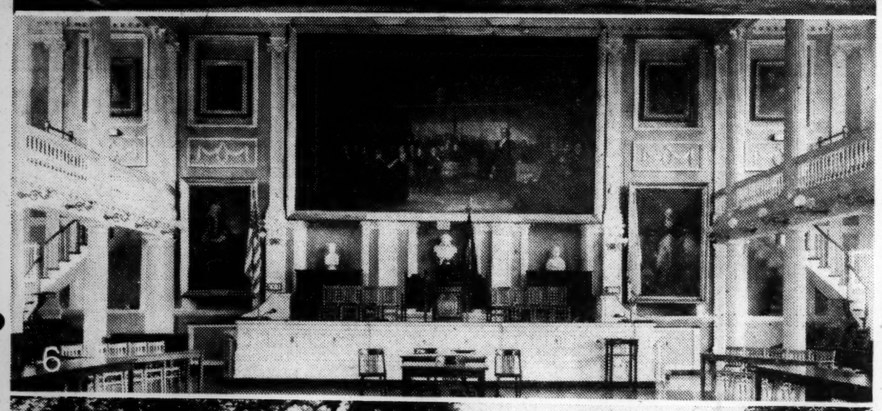

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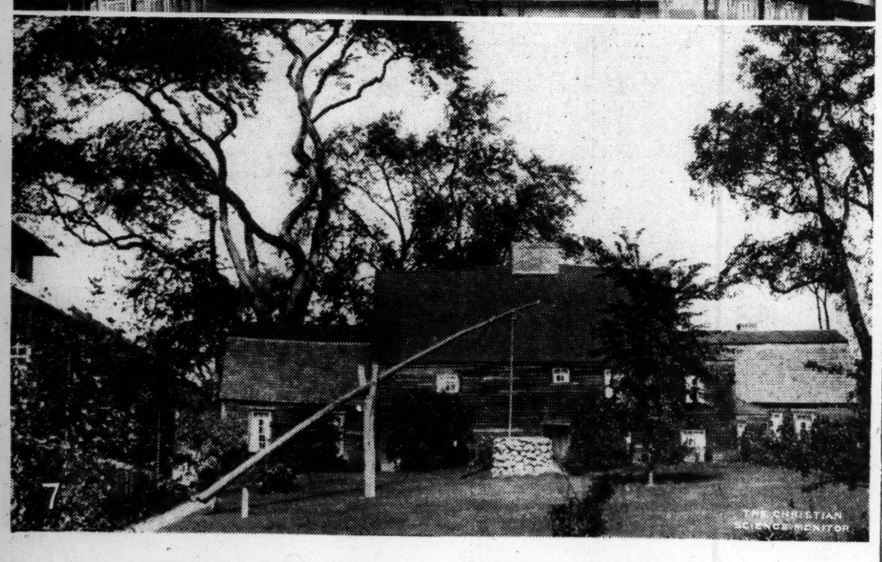

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Murals of Charm Made From Enlarged Photographs

Visitors to the restaurant in the Filene store have always enjoyed choice New England dishes—now they can also feast their eyes on choice New England scenes as well. Here are some of the Massachusetts views reproduced in photographic murals, more than seven feet high, on the walls, by Drix Duryea, Inc., of New York City.

(1) A rural scene near Wayside Inn in Sudbury. (2) View of yachts at Marblehead. (3) "Old Ironsides." (4) Plymouth Rock beneath its shrine. (5) Harvard University buildings across the Charles River. (6) Interior of Faneuil Hall. (7) The Fairbanks House in Dedham.

Chemicals Under U. S. Seen If War Comes

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15—For the benefit of any manufacturer who might think the entrance of the United States into war would mean temporary high profits and better business, Prof. Clark S. Robinson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today informed the American Institute of Chemical Engineers of governmental plans to restrict production for normal peace-time purposes and to regulate production and profits.

The so-called "strategic" war materials of the United States, which are those that come mostly from overseas, and which if cut off by blockade would seriously affect national defense, received the major portion of Professor Robinson's attention. "That means all manufacturers using rubber, aluminum, antimony, chromium, coconut shells, ferro - manganese, Manila fiber, mercury, mica, nickel, optical glass, quartz crystals, quinine, silk, tin, tungsten and wool," he said.

Government Control

If war should come to the United States, he continued, our whole chemical industry will come largely under Government control. In order to interfere as little as possible with peacetime function, however, careful studies are being made by the Assistant Secretary of War in collaboration with the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

"As a result of these studies," he said, "the military requirements of the Army and Navy are being distributed over the country by a system of allocations in order to insure a sufficient supply of the necessities in the least painful way. Many responsible concerns have already signed agreements with either the Army or Navy to produce needed supplies when called upon to do so."

Among the less vulnerable, but "critical," materials he listed were asbestos, cadmium, cork, cryolite, flaxseed, fluorspar, graphite, hides, iodine, kapok, phenol, picric acid, platinum, tanning materials, titanium, toluene, and vanadium. All these are produced in this country, but in insufficient amounts for war purposes and civil purposes combined, hence civil use would have to be restricted. Phenol, for example, is being used in making a host of synthetic plastics.

Essentials Listed

Professor Robinson likewise listed the essential chemicals which will be required in large amounts for the manufacture of explosives, pointing out that present use is absolutely no indication of what the demand will be in time of war. At present there are in this country virtually no plants for the production of military explosives on a wartime scale, he declared, and there is little likelihood of any such plants being built until after a war is declared. On the list was acetic acid, ammonia, benzene, caustic soda, alcohol, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric and picric acids, phenol, potash and soda ash.

Quoting Professor Robinson:

"The bulk of these chemicals go into the manufacture of explosives of various sorts and chemical agents. Practically all modern explosives are mixtures of nitrated organic compounds which require the use of sulfuric and nitric acids in their manufacture. Ammonia goes into ammonium nitrate, which is likely to be most widely used in high explosives, and into ammonium picrate which is used in armor piercing projectiles because of its insensitive character. Acetone, acetic acid, and the alcohols are used as solvents for lacquers, plastics and smokeless powder. Chlorine is the basic raw material used in the synthesis of most chemical war agents such as mustard gas and chlorpicrin. Toluene is the basis for the famous T. N. T. and is largely used in other, less widely known, explosives.

Saltonstall Names Sirois as Aide

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today announced the appointment of Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence, Republican whip in the House of Representatives, as a member of his secretarial staff.

Mr. Sirois, whose new duties begin on Dec. 1, was first elected to the Legislature in 1934. He has served as chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee and as a member on the State Administration and Rules Committees. In 1937-38 he was assistant floor leader.

It has long been the opinion of political observers that Governor Saltonstall has needed someone on his staff who is close to the people. Mr. Sirois, these observers believe, is the man ideally suited to fill this post.

Mr. Sirois's public service started in his home city, Lawrence, in 1920 when he was law service clerk. In 1922 he resigned this post to accept Presidential appointment as manager of the subdistrict office of the U. S. Veterans Bureau covering Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, Newburyport, and surrounding towns.

Besides his record in government service Mr. Sirois is prominent in military affairs. He is a Major in command of the 1st Battalion, 102nd Field Artillery, and has served both in France and on the Mexican border.

He is a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Republican Club, a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Elks, Knights of Columbus, Franco-American Legion, and is former Commander, Adjutant and Vice-Commander of the Lawrence Post of the American Legion.

Rising Tax Threat Faces Brookline

Warning that sound economy in municipal expenditures and adjustment to rising welfare costs and a comprehensive reduction of property valuations are necessary to relieve the threat of a rising tax rate for Brookline was given today by Secretary Herbert F. Mills of the local Taxpayers' Association.

Mr. Mills compared welfare costs aggregating $54,013 in 1929 during a year of peak valuation of property to $542,992 during the current year.

Valuations of property in 1931 totaled $173,692,300, he said while this year the figure had shrunk to $158,978,500. Mr. Mills regards the welfare cost increase as a serious problem threatening the tax rate. Despite the cost of $14,000 for a town survey, the Association believes it would be a good investment, he said, in more efficient management and elimination of waste.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lillian Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Cola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva. Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Normandie—
"The Wizard of Oz," also "Saint in London," featuring George Sanders.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss, starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Hockey Champ." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—
"The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. Also "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kruger and Ona Munson. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9. Tomorrow: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Also "Five Little Peppers."

University—
Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford in "The Women." 2:30, 5:40, 8:55. Also "Five Times Five," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "The March of Time," featuring "Uncle Sam. The Farmer." 2:10, 5:25, 8:35 Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers in "Fifth Avenue Girl." Also Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent."

Tremont—
James Stewart and Claudette Colbert in "It's a Wonderful World." Also "Shanghai Express," with Marlene Dietrich and Warner Oland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio—Page 12

Metropolitan—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring The Jones Family. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour, Akim Tamiroff and John Howard. Also "Hero for a Day," with Anita Louise and Dick Foran.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Alexander Graham Bell," "Little Princess." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Rains Came," with Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—
"The Rains Came," starring Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, Brenda Joyce and George Brent. 3:10, 6:05, 9. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry and Judith Barrett. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper. Also "These Glamour Girls," featuring Lew Ayres and Lana Turner.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Five Times Five," Franz Lisst's "Liebestraum," "Reno's Activities," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Mutiny in the Big House," featuring Charles Bickford and Barton MacLane. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:30, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Sabotage." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Jamaica Inn," featuring Charles Laughton. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and the Ritz Bros.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Torpedoed," with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell and Noah Beery. Fenway, 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9, 9:50. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and The Ritz Bros. Fenway: 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Cat and the Canary," with Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope. Also "Heaven with a Barbed Wire Fence," featuring Jean Rogers and Raymond Walburn.

R. K. O. Boston—
"This Man Is News." 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Girl From Rio," with Warren Hull and Movita. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Hidden Power," with Jack Holt. Also "Sued for Libel," with Kent Taylor. Stage: The Vass Family, Wally Brown with Annette Ames, Belett & English Bros.

Uptown—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. 1:20, 5, 8:35. Also "The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also Elsa Maxwell and Ann Sothern in "Hotel for Women." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracey and Nancy Kelly. Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood."

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by George Copeland pianist, and Cleora Wood, soprano. 8:30.

Hotel Vendome—
Concert sponsored by The Musical Guild of Boston. Nancy Follett, pianist; Amelia Tataroni, soprano; and Elinor Benedict, cellist. 8.

Other Events

Tremont Temple—
"Ireland's Border-Line." Also "Kilmainham Jail," and "Footsteps of St. Patrick." Continuous from 1 to 11 p. m.

Cambridge School for Authors, 140 Newbury Street—
Informal talk by John K. Hutchens, drama editor of the Transcript, on the allied arts of writing and reviewing for the theaters. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge—
"La Veille d'Armes," presented by the French Talking Films Committee. 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, and 9. (Showings repeated Friday, same time schedule.)

In Dowd's Place

By a Staff Photographer

Frederick R. Sullivan
New sheriff of Suffolk County appointed by Gov. Saltonstall

F. R. Sullivan Appointed As Suffolk Sheriff

(Continued from Page 1)

outspoken in stating his hopes regarding the new Sheriff.

"I am confident," he said, "that when the new Sheriff has acquainted himself with the nature of the executive duties of his office, he will give an honest and efficient administration, and bring the office back into the confidence of the people where it belongs."

College and Business Training

Mr. Sullivan is a graduate of St. Mary's Parochial School, Boston Latin School, and Harvard University. He pursued his studies further at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration from 1927 to 1929.

His business career has included a period in the employ of the Atlantic Precision Instrument Company at Malden, Mass., and five years as an insurance broker in Boston. He is studying at Boston College to be a lawyer.

He was elected to the Boston School Committee, on which he serves without compensation, in 1933, and re-elected in 1937. He served as Chairman in the years 1936-37.

The new Sheriff will serve until the next regular election in November, 1940, when he expects to be a candidate for election to a full term. As a Democrat, political observers believe, he will be in a favorable position to win such election.

The Sheriff's post carries a $4,000 salary plus a dwelling, living expenses, and other fees.

Confirmed Unanimously

The oath of office was administered to Mr. Sullivan after the Executive Council had unanimously confirmed the appointment under suspension of the rule requiring a week's consideration.

A statement issued by the Governor's office said Mr. Saltonstall had become acquainted with Mr. Sullivan when both were active in the Community Federation campaigns in Boston. Mr. Saltonstall was impressed with Mr. Sullivan's qualities of leadership, the statement said.

U. S. to Start Training Sailors on Gallup's Island

Preparations for receiving about 50 men on Gallup's Island who will establish the new Gallup's Island Training Station as a unit in the United States Maritime Service, were started today with the arrival from New York of the Coast Guard vessel CG-215 with an advance crew of workers aboard.

The station, which will be administered by the Coast Guard, is to accomodate about 1,000 men at a time, giving them three months' training courses, while providing for all expenses and paying them $36 a month.

The men who receive this training will be American citizens who have spent at least 12 months out of the past three years in service as seamen with the American Merchant Marine.

Training Purpose

The purpose of the training station is to "assist in maintaining a trained and efficient merchant marine personnel by providing an adequate training system and contributing benefits for seamen of good character who serve aboard vessels of the Great Lakes or of the high seas."

The extension of this training service in the establishment of this new station is also intended to aid American seamen who lose their jobs owing to application of the new neutrality legislation, which is curtailing American flag trans-Atlantic and other service.

The training will include rowing, boatmanship, emergency drills, knots and splices, nomenclature and types of ships, seamen's laws, breeches buoy drill, marching drill, customs and traditions, hygiene and first aid.

On completion of training—if his service is satisfactory—each seaman taking the course will be offered regular enrollment in the United States Maritime Service—a voluntary organization—with a rating commensurate with his ability and experience. He will then be released from active duty and given a travel allowance in cash to carry him to the place of his enrollment.

If his service has been unsatisfactory he will be simply provided with transportation back to the place of his enrollment.

Suited to Individual

In developing the training course, officials of the service stated today, careful attention has been given to the wide variation in the abilities and requirements of enrollees, and every effort is to be made to provide each one with a course of training suited to his individual needs and abilities.

It is intended by means of these courses to build up a reservoir of workers who can be called to duty aboard American merchant marine vessels—thus contributing to establishment of even higher standards in this service.

The buildings formerly used as a quarantine station by the United States Public Health Service on Gallup's Island are being prepared for use by the new training station. In the advance crew are Maritime Commission seamen, Coast Guard men and Maritime Service personnel.

Lieut. Commander W. J. Austermann, from the Coast Guard cutter Chelan, has been named Superintendent of the new training station; Lieut. L. C. Gibson is Engineering Officer; Lieut. J. A. Glynn is Executive Officer; Lieut. H. A. Morrison is Commissary Officer.

Lieut. H. J. Jewell has been assigned to assist in the development of the project by the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the United States Maritime Service.

Winthrop Pleads For Rail Service

Officials of the Town of Wintrop told the Public Utilities Commission today they believe the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad (Narrow Gauge) could be continued as a successful enterprise. Their arguments followed assertions by spokesmen for the road last week that it will be unable to continue operations after December.

Maj. Walter G. Baker, chairman of the Winthrop Board of Selectmen, advised the Public Utilities Commission that at no time during the Narrow Gauge's reorganization proceedings did its officials ask the Town for assistance. Mr. Baker declared if the road had asked for aid, some form of temporary subsidy, such as tax reductions, might have been arranged so that cummuter service to Winthrop could be maintained.

Fred Fisher, Town Counsel for Winthrop, declared that within a month from the time the Narrow Gauge received its 1939 tax bill it paid this bill in cash, in full—$25,000. This payment gave the road a low cash balance, placing it in a "bad" cash position. This took away an underlying lien of bondholders, he added.

Mr. Fisher believed the road could have been, and perhaps still can be, saved. He recalled until 1938 the road operated at a profit and then in that year lost only $35,000. During 1939, it has lost $4,000 a month, he said. Mr. Fisher did not regard these losses as so excessive that the road is beyond financial repair.

The Narrow Gauge, now under reorganization, has petitioned the Public Utilities Commission for right to abandon its franchise.

Health Service Assistant Named

Charles W. Greenough of Dover, Mass., today was appointed Second Assistant Commissioner of the State Department of Mental Health by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, the State Commissioner of Mental Health. The appointment was approved and submitted to the Executive Council for confirmation by Governor Saltonstall. The position pays $5,000 a year and its term is four years.

The post of Second Assistant Commissioner was established by the 1939 Legislature, to supervise the financial and business affairs of the Department and the 16 institutions under its control.

Mr. Greenough graduated from Harvard with an A. B. degree. He served from 1917-19 as a member of the naval aviation service overseas on submarine patrol duty and was honorably discharged as a lieutenant, junior grade. He is in the brokerage business in Boston.

Liquidation Ends At Waltham Trust

Final liquidation of the affairs of the Waltham Trust Company which closed during the 1933 bank holiday was announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, savings depositors receiving full return on their deposits and commercial depositors receiving an 81.04 per cent return.

Final dissolution of the Waltham Trust Company's affairs was completed in the past 2½ months by Garrett S. Hoag of the State Department of Bank Liquidation, who had charge of the proceedings. The Governor expressed gratification at the speed in which final solution of the Bank's affairs was arranged and at the satisfactory settlement to depositors.

Mr. Garrett attributed this success partly to co-operation by the Waltham National Bank which took over $203,000 of final assets of the Bank, enabling a wind-up of its affairs to be made. The final settlement shows that commercial depositors were paid a total of $2,459,000 or 81.04 per cent of their deposits; and savings depositors were paid $631,000—a 100 per cent return.

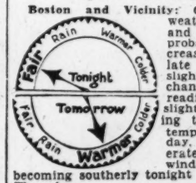
Figures Shrink For Potato Crop

New England's potato crop will be a good deal smaller this year than the 10-year average, and slightly smaller, even, than was indicated by last month's estimate, C. D. Stevens of the Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture states in his November reports. The decline is mainly notable in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Potato prospects in Connecticut are better than they were last month.

The new estimate for the whole New England crop is 47,940,000 bushels, compared with last month's estimate of 50,000,000 and the 10-year average figure of 53,598,000. In general, this year's potatoes are comparatively small in size, Mr. Stevens reported.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather tonight and Thursday, probably with increasing cloudiness late Thursday; slight temperature change with lowest reading near or slightly below freezing tonight; rising temperature Thursday, gentle to moderate northwest winds, diminishing, becoming southerly tonight and increasing Thursday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperature.

Vermont and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts: Fair with continued cold in the east portion, not quite so cold in the west portion tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds, diminishing, becoming southerly tonight and increasing Thursday; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	28	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	34	34	New York	31	29
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	45	43
Helena	33	32	Philadelphia	35	33
Kansas City	39	34	St. Louis	30	29
Los Angeles	57	57	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	74	72	Washington	34	32
Minneapolis	38	38			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 15.
B—Minimum, Nov. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:52 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 2:28 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:52 p. m.

Legislator Warns Of 'Collectivism'

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, Nov. 15 (AP) — Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine declared today America would go "collectivist" if present governmental "fiscal theories" continued for another four years.

Asserting a pay-as-you-go policy was imperative without more delay, Mr. Brewster said in a speech prepared for the Skowhegan Women's Club, that President Roosevelt's "promised economy of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 a year turned out to be, within six months, an actual increase of $100,000,000 a year, with 47,187 bureaucrats added to the pay roll."

Cocker Spaniel Club to Open Annual Show

Educated cocker spaniels who have been "going to school" several nights a week for nearly two months will stage an outstanding exhibition of obedience training in connection with the 18th Annual Specialty Show being held Friday and Saturday in Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of the Cocker Spaniel Breeders Club of New England.

Eleven trained cockers will appear Friday evening at 8 o'clock before a prominent local trainer and judge, Bert D. Turnquist, for a two-hour session of obedience work. This is the largest collection of cocker scholars ever assembled at one time in an American show ring. The previous record of nine is held by the 1939 Lenox show.

Nearly all of the cockers in the novice classes are newcomers to the academic routine of obedience training and have made spectacular progress under the direction of Dana B. Jefferson, Jr., of Wellesley, a member of the Cocker Club.

Outstanding among the 11 dogs is Llenroc Tops, whose performances have won him the C. D. X. degree, which stamps him as "Champion Dog Excellent." Another winner, Chad of Windy Walls, "Companion Dog" nas been entered by Louis Hall.

The obedience tests, for which Miss Katherine Wellman of Topsfield will be Steward, comprise two novices, two open, and utility classes.

'Hold It, Doggies'

E. Morgan Savage

Klakit Minto and Rebecca

Cocker Spaniels entered in the Breeders Club Show in Horticultural Hall, Boston, by Mrs. E. W. Clap of Mistôver Kennels, Boston

Public Careers Open to Women: One Who Knows Tells the 'How'

A woman's chances of success in public life are as great today in New England as in the Nation at large, Sybil Holmes, only woman member of the Board of Review of the Massachusetts State Unemployment Compensation Commission, commented in an interview today.

Miss Holmes agrees with the opinion advanced in Washington by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, speaking before a two-day conference of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations, namely, that there are plenty of public-service jobs open to properly qualified college girls.

"There is no better equipment than the combination of school and college education, together with some practical experience in the political arena—starting in at the bottom rung of the ladder as a volunteer—if a young woman is seriously interested in this field.

"New England changed its attitude toward women in public life at about the time of the World War. Women, thrust into positions of responsibility, proved themselves, and today there are no bars to what a woman can do.

Satisfying Career

"It takes, of course, someone with a genuine love for and interest in people, and a very real alertness to events and trends. For any woman so inclined, there is no more satisfying career. But before we go any further, let me state that I fully agree with Miss Perkins, too, when she says a woman in public life must have the ability to 'take' it. In fact, I would put that first, for if a young woman does not feel she can 'stand the gaff,' she had much better seek some other work."

Miss Holmes sees Bills against working wives and equal hours in industry for men and women as discriminatory against women.

"I am very much inclined, from the evidence that has come to my attention, to think that the authors of such bills were men who wanted to obtain women's jobs for men, and not men motivated by altruistic ideals."

And what of the value of secretarial training to women wishing to advance in public life?

Miss Holmes draws a distinction between stenographic and general business training as applied to women in public life.

She thinks general business training for a girl, after completion of the college course, a very good thing, before the girl enters on her political career.

But as for strictly secretarial subjects, stenography and typing:

"If a girl is going into politics or, I would say, any form of public life in which she hopes to advance herself, secretarial training, in the sense of shorthand and typewriting, is not helpful, and sometimes can even be a handicap, because if she does that well, she'll be asked to do that and not the other.

"On the other hand, a sound business training, I think, is a very great advantage."

Boston Cigarette Tax Up to Mayor

A new tax of $5 will be imposed on each cigarette vending machine in Boston if an ordinance passed by the City Council is approved by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The proposed ordinance, introduced by Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester, would require that each machine be inspected by the City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Earlier this year Mayor Tobin vetoed license fees of $25 and $50 on the ground that he felt the courts would not uphold them.

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, in a letter to the Council, said he hopes eventually to reduce the working hours of firemen from 84 to 76 a week. This would require hiring at least 100 more privates. There are now 900 privates available, and the Commissioner told reporters he intends to provide for 1,000 in his 1940 budget requests.

Tax Evasion, Fraud Charged In Indictments

The Federal Frand Jury today returned 17 indictments, three charging evasion on Federal income taxes and two others charging a Boston firm with attempting to defraud New England investors of $50,000.

The brokerage case charged use of the mails in a scheme to defraud and violation of the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations. This indictment was returned against Joseph M. Lydon of Needham, Nathaniel F. Jones of Boston, Solomon Lipsett of Brookline, Harry R. Coshnear of Boston, Louis E. Jacobs of Boston and Albert J. Felty of Wollaston. It charged these violations through the Lydon Diem Company of Boston, securities and investment counselors.

Martin F. Deveney, Treasurer, and his brother, Edward J. Deveney, President of the Walsh Body and Equipment Company of Cambridge, engaged in the manufacture and repair of automobiles, were charged with feloniously evading taxes on income during the years 1935 and 1936.

Taxes of $500.06 were paid, the Government charges, on a gross income of $106,815 for 1935, and contends $10,619 was due. Figures for 1936, according to the indictment, are: gross income, $126,582, taxes paid $667; allegedly due, $13,619.

Edward Deveney's gross income for 1936 was given as $15,437; tax due $797.31; tax paid, $12.75. Martin Deveney's 1935 and 1936 income figures were given as $13,597 and $16,697, with taxes due in the amounts of $500.60 and $829. Mr. Deveney claimed no tax was due.

Five other indictments returned to Judge George C. Sweeney included embezzlement by postal employees, impersonation of Federal officers, and pollution of a navigable stream by a firm of Malden cleansers. Five charged counterfeiting and forging and uttering Works Progress Administration checks.

Max Kirsten of Peabody and the Irving Tannery Company, of which he is President and Treasurer, were indicted for alleged evasion of Federal taxes on income for the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. Total penalties and taxes due amount to approximately $35,000. It is understood Mr. Kirstein has paid a part of the amount due.

Tobin Undecided On Tunnel Tolls

Asked whether or not he had taken a position on the proposition sponsored by various civic organizations for a 20-cent toll at the Sumner Tunnel instead of the present 15-cent charge, Mayor Tobin said today he was studying the situation.

Daily the Mayor is going over tables showing fares collected and the source of some of the Sumner Tunnel motor vehicle traffic, he said. At the present time, he added, he could take no position.

Proponents of a rise in the rate seek to reduce or eliminate the annual $400,000 tunnel deficit.

Filipino Dances for Boston

Gloria Mapua Corazon del Mundo Fé del Mundo

Filipino girls attending colleges in and near Boston will participate in native dances when the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of the Philippines is observed Nov. 16 by the Filipino Association of New England at the Ritz-Plaza Ballroom.

The Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States will send a representative from Washington to address the gathering which is expected to include Filipinos from all of the New England States. Gregorio Gutierrez, Director of the Philippine Pavilion at the Golden Gate International Exposition, will be another speaker and Delfin R. Velarde, member of the Advisory Committee, will read President Quezon's message to the special session of the National Assembly.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will be guest of honor and is expected to give a brief address.

The Dartmouth Celebrates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 15—The Dartmouth, which claims to be the oldest college newspaper in the country, marked its 100th birthday with a centenary edition today. The paper was first issued as a monthly on Nov. 14, 1839, while today it serves as a daily newspaper for the college and the town and is one of eight college student newspapers in the country to hold an Associated Press franchise.

Over an 80-year span, the frequency of issue was stepped up until The Dartmouth became a daily in 1920. Financial affairs of the paper are unique, and employment on its staff has provided college expenses, at least in part, for many students.

The paper is controlled by an 11-man board of directors including seven undergraduate staff members and representatives of the college administration, faculty, alumni, and Palaeopitus, student governing organization.

While leading posts on the paper are held by seniors each year, sophomores and juniors are employed in turning out the paper and thereby obtain training for possible higher posts during their senior year. This year's publishers — all seniors — are Thomas W. Braden, Dubuque, Iowa, editor-in-chief; E. Robert Breech, Jr., Detroit, business manager; Theodore R. Gates, Milwaukee, Wis., managing editor, and Richard E. Glendinning, Jr., New York City, editorial chairman.

During its 100 years, The Dartmouth has had as editors such well-known figures as Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, now President of the college; Dr. William H. Cowley, now president of Hamilton College; Roswell Magill, tax expert and professor of law at Columbia University and former Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Richard Hovey, poet laureate of Dartmouth.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now far be it from us to keep you from shopping, and take away from you the supreme pleasure of looking and feeling and testing everything you buy . . . but we still insist that the stores have departments that can take care of so much of your shopping for you that it will leave you plenty of time in which to take care of your more personal needs in a nice leisurely manner. Which is the way we think all purchases should be made, anyhow.

Like the department that Nell Shelton heads at Gilchrist's. It's a telephone shopping service with a personal touch. With a staff of girls to take care of the orders. They'll buy anything for you, and if you think you're ultra particular and that only this or that shade of pink will do, tell them so, and they'll see that no other shade of pink is offered you. That is, if it's in the store. At the moment they're specializing on a number of special buys. Such as that rayon taffeta slip that's so moulded at the top it fits like a bra. With some lengthy ruffling around the edge that will cut off right where you want the length to stop. Meaning that you can have it any length you wish. For $1.69.

And those reed hampers that sell for $3.95, complete with pastel pyrolin top and a Kleenex dispenser and a box of the tissue as well. It's the slickest place to keep it we ever saw! And as for household needs, such as linens and pot and pans, it saves all kinds of time to just 'phone in (Hubbard 9400), for after all, there's nothing so difficult and intricate about such stuff that you can't explain exactly what you want via 'phone. And It's a grand idea when you remember a birthday at the last minute, for you can ask them to send it out from the store gift wrapped. Just as you'd have done it yourself if you'd gone in town, bought the gift, dashed off and bought tissue paper and fancy ribbon. In other words, there's all that time saved for something else. And goodness knows time is something we all seem to have far too little of these days!

Plotkin Has Stocking Find

Stockings being one of those things that women just must have . . . we know you're always pleased to find a special price that allows you to see even a slight saving. We have it . . . at Plotkin Brothers. Their regular $1 hosiery, in either three-thread silk or four-thread crepe chiffons may be had for 69c a pair. Three pairs for $2. Your chance to stock up for yourself and Christmas. At 364 Boylston Street.

As a conversation-starter on a dull evening, in any crowd, there's probably nothing like hauling out some little new gadget to get the ball rolling. And just such a talked-about article is the little Airglass Carry-all, put out by Henriette. Sold at Jordan Marsh's, Filene's and C. Crawford Hollidge's, for $5 (and looking like much more, which is of course most important) they'll hold just about everything any girl would want to truck around in the way of powder and lipstick and hairpins and such. And you can see right through them!

* * *

Because it's all made of transparent lucite, which looks like tortoise shell, but isn't. Oblong and quite flat, and as light as anything. There's even a mirror in its cover and a place for a comb. It comes in pretty colors like sapphire, emerald, ruby, or amber, all flecked up with little flecks of gold. For that matter, those lovely "bonbonniere" powder boxes you see around town, with the big fluffs of swansdown in them are also by Henriette, whose compacts surely get around and see the very best places!

P. S. With all the costume jewelry there is around today, the most attractive lapel ornament is still that little red and white pin that means that you have answered the Red Cross Roll Call. Black lace bows for the hair at Jays have a narrow width of gold ribbon running through the center. Nice for lace evening gowns. Slim diamond bracelets (not real, of course) at R. H. Stearns, for the girl who dislikes the obvious. Black combined with coral is equally as striking as black with turquoise. Slattery's has the best looking turban in coral; just by way of example.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

Ship Launching Honors Benson

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 15 (AP)—The nation's newest destroyer, named in honor of Admiral William S. Benson and christened by his widow, slid down the ways today at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Plant.

Admiral Benson's naval career covered 47 years of active service and included command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, 14 years as Chief of Naval Operations, service on a commission which conferred with the Allied powers during the World War, and on the commissions which drew up naval terms of the Armistice and negotiated peace. After compulsory retirement in 1919, he served on the U. S. Shipping Board.

Appeal Allowed On Tobacco Tax

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15 (AP)—Judge Oscar A. Young of Superior Court opened the way today for an appeal to the State Supreme Court on constitutionality of New Hampshire's tobacco tax.

Judge Young, who heard arguments for and against legality of the 15 per cent levy, made no ruling in his decision on whether the tax was constitutional. He did, however, hold that the plaintiffs who challenged the levy had a right to question not only its constitutionality but also methods of administration.

The tax became effective June 30, 1939.

Schools Banned To Coughlin Group

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 15 (AP)—The School Committee last night banned the Friends and Neighbors Club, composed of the followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, from future use of any school building.

Action followed a meeting in the senior high school auditorium on Armistice Day at which Frank Moran of Boston, New England organizer of the Christian Front, denounced President Roosevelt as a "traitor." The meeting was sponsored by the Friends and Neighbors Club. The club later apologized to all who attended and insisted that the invitation to Mr. Moran did not come from any member.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Children's Book Week	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"; songs and patter	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines		"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Prairie Pals"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen;	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Hollywood Playhouse;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	'She Married an Artist'	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Sonny Burke's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Orch.; war news	program	well; chorus; orchestra	Sonny Burke's Orch.	Vocalists
9:00 Burgess Meredith;	"Horse & Buggy Days";	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Helen Claire in	variety program	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	
9:30 "The Criminal	"Harvey and Dell"	len Art Players; inter-	"Music by Faith"; vo-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 Code"; songs; or.	George Harris' Orch.	view; orchestra	calists; orchestra	
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 River's End"	Over: "How Shall We	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Deal With Foreign	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; weather	Propaganda?"	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

950kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45 "Musical Clock"	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Silver Spurs"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 American School of	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 the Air	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Vocalist; orchestra	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	tone; organ
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	Secretary of Interior	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Harold L. Ickes	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sport comment
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Tone Tapestries"	"Musical Memories"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	Weather; news	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Musical Memories"	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Maestersingers"	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Leslie Parker, tenor
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Ideas That Came	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Rhythmic Romance"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	True"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Tex and Slim
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm and Song";	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport comment	Soprano recital
2:45 "My Son and I"	vocalist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches.	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women";	"Ma Perkins"; drama	'Seven Men and a Maid'	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Mass. Library Associa'n	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Richard Maxwell	News; weather	'Vic and Sade"; comedy	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	Sport reports
4:15 Talk; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Barr Ensemble	Sport reports
4:30 "You Want to Be"	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Clark Randall, songs	"Concertairs"
4:45 "Tune Time"	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	'Rhythm in Rhyme Time'	Musicale
5:00 Dramatization	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	'Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn'; songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	News; weather	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Nancy Mace, soprano
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Penny and Her Gang
7:15 Movie talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	News dramatizations	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Ambassador of Song
7:45 views	March"; drama	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"The Green Hornet";	"One Man's Family";	Network program	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	mystery drama	dramatic sketch	Network program	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30 "Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	University Club Sports	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Night	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Senator David I. Walsh	"Good News of 1940";	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	Musicale	Edward Arnold, m. c.;	Glen Miller's Orchestra	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Fanny Brice; Hanley	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	ing: "Should We Ignore	Stafford; orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	
10:00 "A Letter From	Racial Differences?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Above"; drama	Geo. Denny, moderator	Louis Hayward; Eugene	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"Gene and Glenn"	Paillette; Jarmila No-	Gov. Baldwin, Conn.:	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vocalists; orchestra	votna, soprano; orch.	"Friendly Government"	Marimba Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Bruins-Canad'ns hockey	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Sadie Hawkins Day"	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	program; dramatizat'n.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Nov. 16

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour: recordings.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

10:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music": Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

10:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards": Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc

For Thursday, Nov. 16

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Folklore Songs, HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m; IRF, 9.83meg, 30.5m.

London—7:30 p. m.—News GSF, 15.14meg, 19.8m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSB, 9.51meg, 31.5m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DJN, 9.61meg, 31m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—New Japanese Music JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Music and sketches. TBP11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 15.17meg, 19.8m.

Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg 25.6m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Electrical transcription program, Sunday, Nov. 19, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

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Berlin, N. H., Borrows Millions To Stimulate Local Industry

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 15—Under special authority from the Governor and Council, the City of Berlin is borrowing on emergency notes $2,750,000 in order that Berlin may finance logging operations that will at once provide local employment and raw material for the Brown Company.

The procedure has been authorized by the State Legislature and the petition on the part of the city sets forth its inability to meet ordinary needs of Government, inability to meet outstanding and maturing obligations because of tax delinquencies, demands placed upon it for unemployment relief, and inability to obtain the funds through ordinary banking channels or through the sale of bonds.

Stephen B. Story, State fiscal agent, is placed in supervision of the funds raised by the notes guaranteed by the State. The City of Berlin under a contract with the Brown Company, its leading industry, finances logging operations thereby placing idle men at work in the woods and providing the Brown Company with the raw material needed for its operations.

Help Themselves

In a move aimed at making the less fortunate more able to be self-supporting, the State sponsored workshop to aid the blind turns out 35,000 brooms a year. The factory is located in Concord and its force includes eight blind men who make brooms with the aid of modern machinery supplied by the State.

More than 30 tons of broom corn is purchased in the West each year for the factory and recently it has expanded its operations to include manufacture of rubber floor mats and cloth-rope mats. Some chair caning is also done.

In New Quarters

The State Highway Department is moving into its quarters in the new State House Annex tomorrow. The Highway Department will become the second tenent of the building, the State Police having moved into their quarters a few weeks ago. The Highway Department will occupy the entire third floor and in contrast with the situation in recent years in which it has used quarters in various sections of the city, the Department will be operating under one roof. Other quarters in the building are being rushed to completion and it is expected that the building will be fully occupied about the first of the year.

Winter Sports

Northern New Hampshire is laying plans for what it hopes will be the biggest winter sports recreational year in its history. Facilities for winter sports have been constantly extended and the State will be the best prepared in its history to make a bid for the winter sports patronage. The Eastern Slopes Region will present itself as the largest winter sports development in the State. The skimobile up Cranmore Mountain in the Eastern Slopes area has been extended to the summit. Of course the extensive Belknap recreational area will draw its share of patronage and the Cannon Mountain Aerial Passenger tramway will operate for its second winter season. Smaller developments and individual facilities throughout the State have been improved, in many cases and all will be in readiness for the season. Many former skeptics have now come to the conclusion the winter sports business is a medium of regular revenue. Many of the recreational sections of New Hampshire, where activities were formerly confined to a few short summer months, are now having two seasons.

Ban 'Parade' Penalty for Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15—There will be no "parade" of the five boys who are charged with the theft of iron goods from a shipyard here to return the property to its owners, City Marshal Winfred J. Ellis said today. Nor had a "parade" by the youngsters to expose them to the public gaze been intended, he maintained.

In explaining the announcement which he had made last night—and which had been widely interpreted as a plan to exhibit the boys to the public gaze as a penalty for their action—City Marshal Ellis said:

"We did not want to take the boys to court and give them a court record. It seemed to us the best thing for them to do was to take back the stolen goods (a two-wheeled freight truck and some iron rollers) to the owners and square themselves. We did not set a time for the return of the goods. And we certainly planned no parade."

Because of the publicity which attended the announcement of the punishment and which misinterpreted its intent, the return of the stolen goods to the owners by the boys has been canceled, Marshal Ellis said. Whether or not their case will be taken to juvenile court is undecided, he added.

Package Liquor Store Protested

A petition for license to locate a package store at 203-205 Clarendon Street, within 70 feet of the entrance to Trinity Church, encountered emphatic opposition from church officials and various other Back Bay residents, in a hearing before the Boston Licensing Board.

Robert Treat Paine, senior warden, explained that Trinity Church seeks to attract young people, and contended that location of a liquor store so near would be a bad influence.

Mrs. Royal Whiting, vice-president of the Y. W. C. A., described Copley Square as an educational and cultural center that should not be surrounded by liquor places, and urged the Board "not to add to the temptations of the 16,000 girls who use our organization annually."

Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase contended that the Bay Bay already has enough liquor establishments.

Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Board, observed that "we don't want to place our churches aside in a saintly neighborhood where sinners never pass," and pointed out that various hotels and stores in the vicinity sell liquor.

The Board reserved decision.

New Deal Likened To Nazi Movement

Similarity between the New Deal in the United States and Naziism in Germany was charged in Boston today by William H. Cliff, secretary of the Home Market Club. He urged loyal support of the American constitution as the protector of liberty in this country against growth of totalitarianism.

In two parts of a prepared address delivered to the annual meeting of the Home Market Club on the subject of Nazi Germany, Mr. Cliff made comparisons with the New Deal. First, referring to the judicial, he said:

"Under the German judiciary the people have no legal recourse, which reminds one of the fight to revamp our Supreme Court and that which has subsequently transpired. Law and justice in Germany are primarily an instrument of party politics, which can break all opposition."

The speaker asserted that the "political sky-writing of the Roosevelt Administration in 1932 was as fallacious as that waged by Adolf Hitler, which terminated in 1934." He termed the Nazi Students' Union "a sort of CCC."

Harold J. Walker, President of the Club, urged that if the Wages and Hours law is to become effective, a regulation of imports from competing countries is required. "So it is high time," Mr. Walker said, "that we return to the historic American system of protection. . . ."

Black Crow Meal For All Losers In Manchester Vote

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 15 (AP)—defeated candidates for public office in Manchester are planning a "black crow" dinner soon, and victorious candidates will be barred from the table, at which sour grapes will be part of the menu.

Each member will be given a few minutes to make a speech "which might have won the election, if given before Nov. 7, election day," said James F. Berry, veteran School Board member, who was defeated.

Assisting Mr. Berry in planning the affair is William L. Phinney, Chairman of the Republican City Committee.

Record in Traffic Cases

NEW YORK (AP)—Mott Street Traffic Court attaches found Nov. 14 they had just set a record of 197,000 traffic cases since Jan. 1, and $350,536 in fines.

North Star Starts for Little America

Wide World

Long Voyage to Antarctic Begins

Top—Airplane view of the North Star at sea after she left Boston Harbor.

Bottom—Members of the crew and the United States Antarctic Service along the rail of the North Star as the ship pulled away from the Army Base at daybreak. In the middle, wearing a white scarf, is Vernon Boyd, Master Mechanic of the Antarctic Expedition. On the extreme right stand Finn Ronne, in charge of sledge dogs and transportation at the Pole, and Dr. F. A. Wade, who will pilot the Snow Cruiser when it reaches the ice fields of "down under."

Democrats Win Mayoralty by Favor of G. O. P.

Mayor William E. Kane, the Woburn Chief Executive, whose economy and zeal led to such a spectacular scheme as turning out street lights on moonlit nights, was re-elected yesterday, while Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, Newburyport's former fiery-voiced Mayor, started a political comeback by capturing one of two Mayoral nominations in his city.

At the same time, Mayor John D. Devir of Malden was defeated for re-election by Rep. William A. Hastings (R) of Malden, former Mayor.

Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea defeated his opponent, Senator Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea in the only other Mayoral election of the day.

In Brockton, the City's first nonpartisan preliminary election resulted in Mayor Fred D. Rowe being nominated for re-election. The other nominee is Lawrence E. Crowley, former Mayor.

The Northampton Republican caucus chose Kenneth Hemenway, son of a former law partner of the late President Calvin Coolidge, as the Party nominee. Mayor William H. Feiker, who engaged in a written debate with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt over the question of "working wives," in public service, was denied renomination. On Dec. 5 Mr. Hemenway will face the Democratic nominee, Judge Charles J. O'Connor, of the Northampton District Court.

The Woburn election was the most spectacular and unorthodox in recent years in Massachusetts. After an administration replete with attention-attracting economy schemes, such as removing beds from Woburn firehouses to force full-time service by Woburn firemen, and payless paydays for public employees, Democratic Mayor Kane lost the Democratic nomination but captured the G. O. P. nomination.

At one time, Mayor Kane advocated parading inebriates around the City in a lion's cage as a means to curb drunkenness. This plan was given added interest yesterday, when Mayor Kane, a teetotaller, engaged in fisticuffs with a tavern owner, James McCarron, the Mayor charging that the tavern was serving liquor during polling hours. Mr. McCarron insisted that no liquor was being served, that the tavern was locked and that the Mayor dashed in and started to telephone to the police that the tavern was open.

Mayor Kane piled up 5230 votes to 4093 for Henry M. Leen, Chairman of the Woburn School Committee.

In Newburyport, the two election opponents will be Mayor James F. Carens Jr., who polled 2483, and red-haired "Bossy" Gillis, who tallied 1695. Fred W. Chase, a third candidate, received 1065 votes, while the fourth candidate, Edward B. Hoyt, obtained 214.

Two years ago Mr. Carens and Mr. Gillis were opponents. It is expected that this year's election battle will be closer.

Representative Hastings won the Malden mayoralty with a vote total of 9349 votes. Mayor Devir, Chief Executive for 12 years, received 8896 votes.

Mayor Voke in Chelsea polled 8462 votes to Senator Sullivan's 6550. Mr. Voke is President of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts and was one of the chief advocates of a sales tax to finance relief costs.

In the Brockton fight, Mayor Rowe polled 13,309 votes to 4645 for former Mayor Crowley, the other nominee. He thus appeared certain of re-election on Dec. 5. The other two candidates in the field, Horace C. Baker and Mrs. Florence M. Bartlett, respectively received 3014 and 116 votes.

The Northampton caucus gave Mr. Hemenway 1348 votes to 744 for Mayor Feiker, in an unofficial tally.

Democrats Retain Sway in Waterbury

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 15 (AP)—Democrats, victorious in mayoral contests here since 1921, emerge as winners again in the first city election since a municipal scandal resulted in the conviction of their one-time leader, former Mayor Frank Hayes. By a 2,384-vote plurality, Vincent A. Scully, Democratic nominee and son of a former Mayor, was elected chief executive for a two-year term.

The victor's rivals, Charles C. Foster, Republican, and John W. Ring, Socialist, based their campaigns chiefly on the scandal accompanying the trial of Mr. Hayes, former Lieutenat Governor of the State, and a group of political associates and others charged with conspiring to "cheat and defraud" this city of over $1,000,000.

Mr. Scully's total vote was 17,349, while Mr. Foster received 14,965 and Mr. Ring 4,390.

The Mayor-elect, a lawyer, will replace on Jan. 1 Mayor Patrick M. Perriello, Republican, who as President of the Board of Aldermen succeeded to the post upon Mr. Hayes's resignation. Mr. Hayes, who held the mayoralty nearly 10 years, is at liberty under bonds, pending an appeal of his case to the State Supreme Court of Errors.

Around the Corner—

Bones de Luxe—It seems that those T-bone steaks that "The Fox and Hounds" on the shore road to the Cape serves are so big that invariably people can't entirely finish them. So they ask if they may have the remainder to take home to their dogs. This request is always graciously granted, and as they leave they are handed a neat looking box, on which is the picture of a cute little dog and the following, "A little gift for your best pal . . . your dog."

Strictly Formal—A delight for the socially punctilious was a fire in Waltham the other day, which was attended by local firefighters in evening attire.

Engines had been moved out of the Moody Street station and parked on the street so that tables for a dinner could be placed inside.

The firemen were all enjoying the dinner, held in honor of retiring Chief George L. Johnson, who has been putting out fires in Waltham for 53 years, when in came an alarm—a grass fire on Main Street.

A faint odor of smoke hung around the tuxedos as the dinner was finished later.

New England Industrialists Consider Growth

Under business conditions in New England now listed "better than normal," industrialists of the six States planned today to determine how well New England industry is prepared for still more business. Conferences on existing physical plants, machine inventory and present supply of skilled labor are called for the quarterly session of the New England Council to be held in Boston Nov. 23 and 24.

At the same time, other leaders meeting in a session on community development at the conference planned to discuss the part any community must plan in "any sound industrial expansion."

Industrial Session

Ralph E. Flanders, president of Jones and Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., and chairman of the Industrial Committee of the New England Council, will preside over the industrial session, the theme of which is "aiding New England industry to improve its performance and better its competitive position for the benefit of owners, management, labor, and the community."

Following a talk on "American Industry's Contribution to American Living" by John H. VanDeventer, editor of Iron Age, New York City, a panel discussion will seek to answer the question: "Is New England Industry Ready for Increased Business?" Panel leader will be L. C. Morrow, editor of 'Factory," McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York City. Participants and their topics in the panel discussion are: Leonard J. Maloney, director, Connecticut State Employment Service, Hartford, "Labor Supply"; Harvey Saul, director, Rhode Island Department of Labor, Providence, "Labor Relations"; Morton C. Tuttle, president, Morton C. Tuttle Company, Engineers, Boston, "Building"; Howard Dunbar, vice-president, The Norton Company, Worcester, "Machinery"; and Robert W. Kent, Bigelow, Kent, Willard and Company, Management Engineers, Boston, "Management." A talk on "Business and Peace Trends" will round out the industrial session.

Salvation Army Seeking $72,000

Following report that $122,275 was on hand in the Greater Boston annual maintenance appeal of the Salvation Army during yesterday's luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to continue the search for $195,000, and have a final report meeting on Nov. 24.

This move for a campaign continance of 10 days was announced by John E. Wilson, Chairman of the industry and finance division, after Damon E. Hall, General Chairman of the campaign, made the total known and indicated that the campaign was more than $9,000 ahead of the same report meeting of last year. Reports included separate campaigns in Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, and Somerville.

State House and Navy Yard representatives reported a fine showing over amounts turned in last year, as did leaders of the newspaper, publishers representatives, department stores and railroad groups.

Decommissioning Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 15 (AP)—Effective today, the U. S. submarine Squalus, which sank in 40 fathoms off this port May 23 with 26 fatalities and which was raised and returned to port Sept. 13, will be decommissioned to release its officers and men for other duties pending repairs, a navy yard spokesman announced.

The $4,000,000 craft now is being reconditioned at the navy yard and this work will not be affected by the decommissioningi order. Experts estimated it might be a year before she would be in shape to go to sea again.

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Eddie Shore Still the Head Man in Ice Hockey—Local City Gridiron Rivalry

Chicago Proves Troublesome In Boston's Hockey Opening

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chicago Black Hawks may not be on the road to a Stanley Cup this season, but they furnished enough evidence at the Boston Garden last night, before losing 3 to 1 in overtime to the Bruins, to prove that they will be troublesome. The club lacks power and smoothness, but Paul Thompson has a group of hustling hockey players.

And the club is sincere. After the game last night their dressing room atmosphere was sad and quiet. Mike Karakas was quietly explaining how shots got by him and big Seibert was still trying to figure how Schmidt escaped the close coverage he and Wiebe offered when the winning goal was scored.

Most of the others were sitting with gloomy expressions, removing their uniforms piece by piece with effort. Manager Paul Thompson moaned, "We had only seven minutes to go to win, too." Finally he broke the stillness with, "We take the 12:05 from the South Station tomorrow noon, fellows, and I want you all in by one o'clock tonight for a good night's rest. We have a hard game against Rangers Thursday night." With that he accepted good wishes from the Boston scribes present, shook hands, and the players prepared for the showers.

The Bruin dressing room was more active. Several of the team were undergoing repairs to uniforms and persons. Eddie Shore was surrounded by well wishers and hockey writers. He drove down from Springfield, some 100 miles, and drove back again after the game. His Springfield Indians lost 5 to 4 to Cleveland, while he labored to give the Bruins a victory. He had not heard the result back home at the time of leaving.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not quite 10,000 hockey fans attended the game. Those present saw Eddie Shore in a role that probably never will be equaled. . . Here was the greatest hockey player of the modern age and quite possibly even beyond the modern age, owner of a minor league hockey club, leaving his own box office the night of a game to play for another team . . . Shore, rumor has it, is paid around $200 per game when he plays for the Bruins. The money means nothing to him because he would much rather devote time and attention to the Indians. . . Needless to say, he would gladly sacrifice the $200, or whatever it is, for the right to play for his own team.

♪ ♪ ♪

One might think offhand that the fact that the Bruins were forced to call upon Shore for help would indicate weakness . . . On the other hand it is more to this writer's way of thinking, to reason that it is not so much the weakness of the Bruins as the greatness of Shore . . . The big fellow often makes mistakes both on and off the ice, but he has no equal in the game today after 13 years of campaigning with the Bruins . . . Whether he plays all the remaining home games for the Bruins or not, remains to be seen.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cooney Weiland handled the club from the bench. Art Ross tried various seats throughout the house (and there were plenty vacant) but somehow we doubt if he can content himself with staying off that bench . . . The team unfurled the championship banner which was hoisted to the rafters and President Frank Calder presented gold metals to the Bruins Stanley Cup players, before the game.

♪ ♪ ♪

The officials permitted plenty of holding, hooking, tripping and interference to pass unheeded and were a little slow to exercise the "slow whistle" privilege . . . For a first game, however, the officials and players should not be judged too harshly and, as a matter of fact, it was one of the best opening games Boston has had.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Ross will not accompany the team to Montreal for the game against Canadiens tomorrow night . . . Canadiens, by the way, attach tremendous importance to the coming game with the Bruins . . . The Frenchmen are away to a great start under Coach Pit Lepine, but Lepine and Manager Jules Dugal are holding opinion until they test against Boston. Weiland will be in charge of the Bruins.

Green Wave N. Y. Bound

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15 (AP)—Tulane's Green Wave, the biggest drawing card in southern football history, starts rolling to New York tonight confident it can drown Columbia's Lions unless it gets frozen over.

The big city and its crowds hold no terrors for Tulane's lads from the farms and small towns in the team's only road game of the season.

"We've played to bigger crowds here than we'll get up there," Coach Lowell (Red) Dawson declared. "But I don't know how our boys would react to a snowstorm."

Red was reminded that six of the 11 men who started against Alabama hailed from above the Mason-Dixon line. But Dawson showed the roster to prove two thirds of those making this trip were sons, or at least stepsons, of Dixie.

The combination of a great team and a big stadium has brought 206,000 spectators to Wave games thus far. Tulane authorities claim a regular season's total of 300,000 is "in the bag," and say no other southern team has ever played to so many, even including a bowl game.

About the foe itself, Dawson frowned, "Columbia has been improving. Their running game is getting better and their passing attack, although not as good as North Carolina's which is the best in the country, is about on a par with Clemson's that gave us fits for 60 minutes."

Close followers of the Wave claim, however, that if Columbia tries to play Tulane with only the 13 men who faced Cornell or the 15 who licked Navy, the two Big Green lines will pound them until they cry, "Hold, enough!" and the reserves, it is whispered openly in the subways, are not there.

Motter Named Captain

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—Manager Herbie Lewis of the Indianapolis Capitals yesterday named Alex Motter, 190-pound right defense, the first captain of the new International Hockey League team.

American League Basketball

At Kingston, N. Y.: Kingston 39, New York Jewels 32.

Tar Heel Tossers —By Pap'

"Buck" LALANNE
- PAIRS UP WITH GEORGE STIRNWEISS TO GIVE NORTH CAROLINA A GREAT PASSING ATTACK
HOLD IT
LALANNE SAVED HIS TEAM FROM DEFEAT IN THE TULANE AND PENN GAMES
THESE TALENTED TOSSERS HAVE LITERALLY BOMBED THE TAR HEELS' OPPONENTS OFF THE GRIDIRON
George STIRNWEISS
PAP'

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North Carolina's "Sweet" (Jim) Lalanne goes along putting in one great bid after another for all-America quarterback honors.

The handsome, 165-pound triple-threat personally engineered all of North Carolina's 14 points to tie Tulane. And not content with turning the trick once, he did the same thing the following week on all of its 30 points, to turn back Pennsylvania, previously undefeated conqueror of Yale and Harvard, by 30 to 6.

Lalanne, who came in with his mates trailing on both occasions, literally ran, passed and punted their big foes into submission to keep the Tar Heels undefeated. In the Penn game, the free-wheeling speedster, who runs with all the grace his musical name suggests and pitches strikes with the speed and caginess of a big leaguer, passed to Paul Severin and Don Baker for three touchdowns, raced 30 yards off tackle for a fourth, and held the pigskin for a field goal and three extra points by Harry Dunkle.

And at Tulane the week previous, Lalanne, taking command with the Tar Heels trailing 14 to 0 and only 10 minutes to play, launched one of the most brilliant aerial bombardments of the current season, passing to Severin for two touchdowns and a tie, and barely missing a third score when Dunkle's placement went wide.

Ironically, Lalanne is from Lafayette, La., and planned at one time to attend Tulane—but athletic authorities told him he was too small for major football. He also spent a week on the Louisiana State campus but met the same rebuke.

Lalanne has been the big gun in three of North Carolina's six victories. Wake Forest, Virginia Tech and Pennsylvania. His brilliant passing was responsible for pulling the Tulane game out of the fire.

Coaches who have seen Lalanne play say the two secrets of his matchless passing are the quick, keen way he sizes up the defenses with his photographic eye and picks the unprotected spots, and secondly, the quick, accurate, and "light" or "soft" passes he throws.

—Pap'

Sports Around the Hub

Verdun to Play Here on Week End

If Archie Wilcox, the ex-Bruins defense star, continues the success he has had as manager ever since the Provincial Hockey League began to operate two years ago, the other managers are going to have a bit of trouble. For Archie has never piloted anything but a winner.

In 1937-38, Wilcox pushed his Sherbrooke Red Raiders to the top of the ladder in the regular season, and then won the league play-off for the right to represent the circuit in the Allan Cup play-downs. Last year, although his Valleyfield Braves finished second in the regular season, they won the play-offs.

New Club

This year Wilcox has taken over one of the new clubs in the league, the Verdun Bulldogs, who come to Boston this week end for a two-game series with the Olympics. Both games will be played at the Arena, the first on Saturday evening, and the second on Sunday afternoon.

Although the Bulldogs are a new team, several of its players have performed on Boston ice before. Billy Bell, their outstanding defense man, belonged to Sherbrooke last winter, while Newsy Lalonde, wing, played with Lachine. Charlie Hudon, a center, also played here, but not in league company. He was a member of the St. Jerome sextet, intermediate champions of Quebec, who split a two-game exhibition series with the locals. Wilcox has added greatly to the power of his team by signing Rollie Bourcier and Paul Armand. Both played with the Verdun Maple Leafs in the Quebec Senior Group last season. Bourcier was the Leafs' top scorer and finished the year in the first five in the league.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Harlow's present team at Harvard should be just about ripe for the all-major game schedule that Athletic Director Bill Bingham has arranged for 1941, when the Crimson meets, Penn, Cornell, Dartmouth, Navy, Princeton, Army, Brown, and Yale on successive week ends. The seven sophomores who have started practically every game this fall should be well versed in the intricate Harlow offense well before the time they become seniors, and despite the heavy list of games, 1941 may be the year for the Crimson to go places.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, the true weight of Harvard's huge sophomore tackle, Vern Miller, who is listed in the program as tipping the scales at 250 pounds, is out. Statistics released yesterday on the varsity wrestling squad reveal that he goes a little higher—to 274 pounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

B. U. hockey team had its initial workout at the Arena this morning. Coach Waylie Vaughan and Co-Captains Joe Conaty and Ed Richardson greeted a squad including three others of last year's veteran regulars. The three were Paul Brown, wing, and Johnny Elliott and Ray Wilkins, defensemen.

♪ ♪ ♪

Those who wish to become members of the New England Football Officials Association by taking the examination at Boston English High School Dec. 4, must register before Dec. 1 with Tom Kanaly at Boston Garden. In fact, Kanaly will willingly supply desired information.

♪ ♪ ♪

Burch Lorett, who recently was ousted from his regular guard position because of the better defensive play of Bruce Russell, was returned to his old spot by Coach Lew Manly yesterday on the basis of his showing in the New Hampshire game last Saturday. Russell will now compete with Eddie Nalband for the other guard berth.

G. C.

Previous Scores Of B. U.-B. C. Games

Following is a list of Boston University-Boston College scores since 1920:

1920—B. U. 0, B. C. 34.
1921—B. U. 0, B. C. 13.
1922—B. U. 6, B. C. 20.
1925—B. U. 7, B. C. 51.
1928—B. U. 7, B. C. 27.
1929—B. U. 0, B. C. 33.
1930—B. U. 7, B. C. 47.
1931—B. U. 0, B. C. 18.
1932—B. U. 6, B. C. 21.
1933—B. U. 0, B. C. 25.
1934—B. U. 0, B. C. 10.
1935—B. U. 6, B. C. 25.
1936—B. U. 0, B. C. 0.
1937—B. U. 13, B. C. 6.
1938—B. U. 14, B. C. 21.
Won by B. C. 13, by B. U. 1, tied 1.

Exeter Elects Kirmil

EXETER, N. H. (AP)—John Kirmil of Lawrence, Mass., a halfback on the 1939 Phillips Exeter Academy football team, has been elected captain of the 1940 eleven. He plans to enter Dartmouth.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

At River Vale, N. J.: New York Rovers 8, Rivervale Golfers 1.

Yale-Tigers Game Rates Traditions

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—If there was any way of arranging a test between football tradition and the football power of almost any of those big unbeaten teams, the chances are tradition would come out ahead. At least it manages to do very well when it comes to drawing the cash customers.

That's why this week's biggest game in the East isn't the clash between Holy Cross, one of the best Eastern teams, and a pretty good Carnegie Tech eleven; nor unbeaten Georgetown vs. New York U.; nor the interesting intersectional games such as St. Mary's-Fordham, Nebraska-Pittsburgh, Michigan-Pennsylvania and Tulane-Columbia.

It isn't Cornell-Dartmouth, either, though there's a lot to be said in favor of that contest as a "big" game. There's just no way of getting around the fact that when Yale and Princeton meet it's an important event to practically everyone interested in football and some fans can get along without the other games.

As a contest, the 63rd meeting between the Bulldogs and the Tigers probably won't amount to a great deal. Yale's team, by all accounts, is one of the worst ever turned out at New Haven. Princeton's Tigers took their drubbing from Cornell early in the season and have been moving along steadily since then, handing Dartmouth its first defeat last week. But Princeton hasn't shown any great offense and Yale is bound to be stubborn this time, so it likely will be a close game.

What makes it really important is the tradition of 62 previous games. Their first encounter was in 1873, just four years after Princeton and Rutgers played the first intercollegiate game and two years before the first Yale-Harvard contest. And with two brief interruptions, the Yale-Princeton game has been an annual event.

In many respects the Cornell-Dartmouth game has a similar background, though their "upstart" series didn't begin until 1900. It's a traditional rivalry with Cornell adding luster to this year's meeting by bringing up a perfect record for the season.

There are other traditional struggles, too, notably Colgate-Syracuse, Lafayette-Washington and Jefferson and Williams-Amherst, but you've still got to admit Yale-Princeton tops them all.

Loan of Cleats Costly Mistake, Coach Decides

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern is wondering if he should have been so generous last Saturday, for if he had refused a request from Upsala, the Huskies might have scored their first victory of the season.

Before the game, Coach Paul Woerner came into the Northeastern dressing room and asked if he could borrow a pair of shoes for Bob Lennon, his freshman back.

Dunn immediately pulled out a brand new pair of cleats and Lennon was equipped. Then Bob proceeded to run wild in the game, scoring 20 points himself, to foil the Huskies in their final victory attempt.

Lennon is only a freshman at the East Orange college, but because the student body is so small, there is no freshman rule. He made his first start a fortnight ago against Moravian and looked very good. On the basis of his showing against Northeastern last Saturday he should be a star in his upperclass years.

B. U. Preparing for Annual Affair With B. C. Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The gridiron rivalry that began back before the turn of the century, but which did not come into full power until the present decade, will be continued this Saturday when Boston University and Boston College meet in Thomas A. Yawkey's ball park on Jersey Street.

Unfortunately, records of early meetings between the two schools have been lost, and the scores of games must therefore be handed down to posterity from the comparatively recent year of 1920. Since that year B. U. and B. C. have met 15 times, with 13 wins going to the Eagles, one to the Terriers, and one game resulting in a scoreless tie.

15 Meetings

Although there have been these 15 meetings and more, the Terriers did not become much of a factor on the B. C. schedule until the appearance of Leroy B. Hanley, otherwise known as Pat, in Boston five seasons ago. Under his leadership, the Back Bay boys made the Newtonites sit up and take notice.

Coach Hanley's record against the Eagles includes both the Terriers' only win and only tie games, and in only one of the five contests has the score been definitely one-sided. That was in 1935, when Coach Joe McKenney's eleven pounded out a 25-6 victory. The previous year the Eagles notched a 10-0 win. In 1936 came the scoreless tie, in 1937 B. U.'s 13-6 victory, and last year the Eagles just barely won out 21-14.

Command Respect

The respect which Hanley's teams have commanded in the past from Joe McKenney and Gil Dobie has been passed on to the Eagles' new coach, Frank Leahy, who last Monday at the football writers' luncheon gave some indication of how he felt when he declared, "I may not have been here long, but I fully realize that the game this Saturday will be no breather. We are not looking past this game to the one following with Kansas State, but are definitely preparing for B. U. And the way it shapes up now, I shall start my first-string men."

Despite the intense rivalry that has sprung up between the two schools—the game is B. U.'s objective contest, while B. C. counts it second only to Holy Cross—there is nothing but the best of feeling among the parties involved. It is a hard game for the players, and at times a bit on the rough side, as objective gaines quite often are, but there is not a man on either side who would not enjoy taking part.

This year, interest among the student bodies has reached a new high, especially at Boston University. A number of rallies have been scheduled and by popular request Coach Leahy will address the Terrier students tomorrow morning. The B. U. coaches and players will also be present.

Terrier Aerials

As for the game itself, B. U. will probably be seen resorting to the air even more frequently than it has in games to date, as the B. C. line appears too rugged to be cracked. And though the Eagles will be favored, both because of their great season's record of six victories as against only one loss and because of their evident superiority in manpower and player-experience, the Terriers must be given consideration. After all, consider the fact that they have won four games while losing only two—a far better record than was expected of them when fall practice began.

The B. U. iron-man line will get a severe testing from the heavier B. C. forward wall, which will probably more than once shake backs loose into the secondary. It is too much to expect for a Terrier victory, but it should be worth watching the inexperienced intowners tackling even greater odds than they have before this season, for the manner in which they have contested every game this fall will long be remembered in B. U. sports annals.

Starters

Two B. U. seniors will be starting their last home game, Capt. Paul Sullivan at right tackle, and Joe Giannotti at left. Both of these boys started the game against B. C. last year. A third senior, Center Ray Needham, is a doubtful starter because of a knee injury he received in the Manhattan game.

The only other starter in the affair last year who will duplicate this Saturday is Charlie Cremens at right guard. Jim McDonald at right end unquestionably would have repeated this year if it had not been for injuries.

The Terriers will sport an entirely different backfield, as the first-string array of Crompton, Leahy, Lawry, and Ratcliffe, was swept away last June by graduation. Probable starters there include George Pantano, Jim Cassidy, Jim Sullivan, and Ralph Salvati, with John Connearney, Charlie Thomas, Al Clark, and Walter Williams scheduled to be prominent in relief roles. Bill Barry, until this week a reserve quarterback, has been switched to end to take McDonald's place, with Joe Lanata working the other wing. Ray Hartley at guard and Sid Michaels at center complete the list of starters.

Barons Carrying Load

By the Associated Press

It's quite a load the Cleveland Barons have to carry this season as champions of the International-American Hockey League and the schedule isn't making it any easier for them.

Cleveland came from third place to win the title in the play-offs last spring and it isn't likely their opponents will let them forget that. In every game they'll be out to show that the Barons just "lucked out" that triumph and belong down where they finished the 1938-39 season.

So far it hasn't worked to any great extent. Cleveland has won four out of five games and by downing the Springfield Indians 5-4 in an overtime game last night moved into a tie with the surprising Indianapolis Capitals for the Western Division lead. But every one of those five games has been decided by a single goal, and the Barons had to make an overnight jump home after the gruelling game at Springfield in order to take on the Providence Reds tonight.

They have a chance to capture the undisputed lead, however, if they can check the Reds, for Indianapolis is idle tonight. The other games on the mid-week schedule are Pittsburgh at Philadelphia and New Haven at Syracuse.

Springfield, Eastern Division leader, twice took the lead last night only to have the Barons win out with an extra-period rush. In the rough second frame, when eight penalties were handed out, Joe Lamb netted the first goal and Charlie Mason tied it up. In the third, Fred Thurrier and Ossie Asmundson pulled off the same act, but when the overtime began it was all Cleveland until too late for Springfield to do any good. Lorne Duguid broke the deadlock, then Paul Runge slapped in two goals 39 seconds apart. Thurrier and Tommy Filmore came back with Springfield goals but the second of them was made only five seconds before the end.

Pittsburgh's Hornets go gunning for a tie with Cleveland and Indianapolis tonight while the Barons aim at the lead. The Hornets already have won three out of five games, including a 5-4 triumph over Philadelphia's Ramblers, who have lost four straight. Syracuse and New Haven have marked up two victories apiece so far.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 14

National League

Detroit 4, New York Americans 3.
Boston 3, Chicago 1 (overtime).

International-American League

Cleveland 5, Springfield 4 (overtime).

American Association

St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 3.
Omaha 6, Wichita 1.

Schedule Nov. 15

National League

No games.

International-American

Providence at Cleveland.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
New Haven at Syracuse.

American Association

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
Tulsa at Omaha.

Mass. State Wins, 6-0

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 15 (AP)—An 80-yard touchdown march in the final period gave Massachusetts State's football team a 6 to 0 victory last night over Coast Guard Academy, a consistent loser in seven consecutive games this season.

Buddy Evans, a substitute halfback, scored the Stater's touchdown from the two-yard line before 1,200 spectators who braved near freezing temperatures.

Los Angeles A. C. swimmers hold two national relay records.

Soon to End Careers

By a Staff Photographer

These three Boston University seniors, the only ones on the squad, are regulars in the Terrier lineup and play their last game at home with B. C. at Fenway Park this Saturday. Ray Needham, left, regular center, may not see much action because of injuries, but Capt. Paul Sullivan, center, and Joe Giannotti, right, are scheduled to start the game at their usual tackle positions. B. U.'s last game will be played with Tampa Dec. 1, in Florida.

Restaurants which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor take pride in their service and in their reputation for fine foods.

Big Ten Race for Ground-Gaining Honors Develops Into Bulldog-Greyhound Battle

Paskvan of Wisconsin Breaks Harmon Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — With only two weeks remaining on the Big Ten football schedule, the race for individual ground gaining honors has developed into a battle between bulldog and greyhound, George Paskvan of Wisconsin and Tom Harmon of Michigan.

Paskvan, the bulldog, knocked Harmon out of a monopoly on first place in total yardage as he pounded his way for 125 yards against Illinois last week and a four-game total of 362 yards. The hard-going 200-pound junior fullback from La Grange, Ill., has accounted for just 58 per cent of the Badgers' total rushing gain, which ranks fifth among the Big Ten teams, with 94 plunges.

One More Big Ten Game

Paskvan, with two games to play, can retain his margin over Harmon, who has a 358-yard total with 53 rushes in four games, but with only one more Conference game. Third in total yardage is another hard-hitting fullback, Don Clawson of Northwestern, who has totaled 295 yards in 62 attempts.

George Franck, Minnesota's fleet halfback, broke loose for 112 yards in nine rushes against Michigan last week to make his average the highest among Conference ground-gaining leaders. He has a total of 258 yards in 34 attempts, or 7⅔ yards a try. He displaces Harmon, who fell to 6.6 yards a try, and leads Paul Soper of Northwestern, with an average of 7 yards in 34 attempts.

Keep Passing Honors

Nile Kinnick, Iowa's Phi Beta Kappa halfback, and Hal Hursh of Indiana were engaged in non-Conference games last week but their lead for passing honors was not disturbed by the threats of Harmon or Ohio State's Don Scott. Harmon, with only one point against Minnesota, nevertheless retained his wide scoring lead as Clawson and Jim Langhurst of Ohio State were scoreless.

Big Ten Standings

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Points For	Points Agst.
Ohio State	4	0	0	1.000	121	20
Iowa	3	1	0	.750	62	20
Northwestern	3	2	0	.600	40	30
Illinois	2	2	0	.500	29	27
Michigan	2	2	0	.500	126	47
Indiana	2	2	0	.500	50	62
Purdue	1	2	1	.500	16	17
Minnesota	1	2	1	.333	60	57
Chicago	0	2	0	.000	0	146
Wisconsin	0	4	0	.000	20	53

Results Nov. 11

Minnesota 20, Michigan 7.
Illinois 7, Wisconsin 0.
Purdue 3, Northwestern 0.
Ohio State 61, Chicago 0.
Iowa 7, Notre Dame 6.
Fordham 13, Indiana 0.

Games Nov. 18

Minnesota at Iowa.
Illinois at Ohio State.
Purdue at Wisconsin.
Michigan at Pennsylvania.
Northwestern at Notre Dame.
Indiana at Michigan State.
Oberlin at Chicago.

Individual Scoring Leaders

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Harmon, hb (Mich.)	4	7	7	1	52
Clawson, fb (N.U.)	5	4	3	0	27
Langhurst, fb (O.S.U.)	4	4	0	0	24
Scott, qb (O.S.U.)	4	2	7	0	19
Prasse, e (Iowa)	4	3	0	0	18
B. Smith, hb (Minn.)	4	3	0	0	18
Strausbaugh, hb (O.S.U.)	4	2	1	0	13
Strong, hb (Mich.)	4	2	1	0	13
Rucinski, e (Ind.)	4	2	0	0	12
Herbert, qb (Ind.)	4	1	3	1	12
Smith, hb (Ill.)	4	2	0	0	12
Green, fb (Iowa)	4	2	0	0	12
Westfall, fb (Mich.)	4	2	0	0	12
Van Every, hb (Minn.)	4	2	0	0	12
Franck, hb (Minn.)	4	2	0	0	12
Sarkkinen, e (OSU)	4	2	0	0	12
Hallabrin, fb (OSU)	4	2	0	0	12
Mernick, qb (Minn.)	4	1	4	0	10
Kinnick, hb (Iowa)	4	1	4	0	10

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—It isn't because he's so confident of winning that Coach Clair Bee of Long Island University is considering leaving Dolly King, his star end, at home when the Blackbirds leave to play Toledo Saturday. King also is Bee's outstanding basketball player and he's due for a busy Thanksgiving Day when the L. I. U. football team plays Catholic in the afternoon and the basketball team opens against the Alumni. Since Bee coaches both teams, besides teaching and serving as Athletic Director, he knows what it's like to do double duty and he figures Dolly has earned a rest.

IOWA CITY—Minnesota's gridders may think they have their eyes crossed when they see Iowa's passing game Saturday, but it only will be Nile Kinnick catching passes instead of throwing them. Coach Eddie Anderson has had Buzz Dean and Ed McClair tossing and Kinnick receiving during this week's practice, on the theory that if Nile can snag one in the open his ability as a runner is almost sure to make to a touchdown.

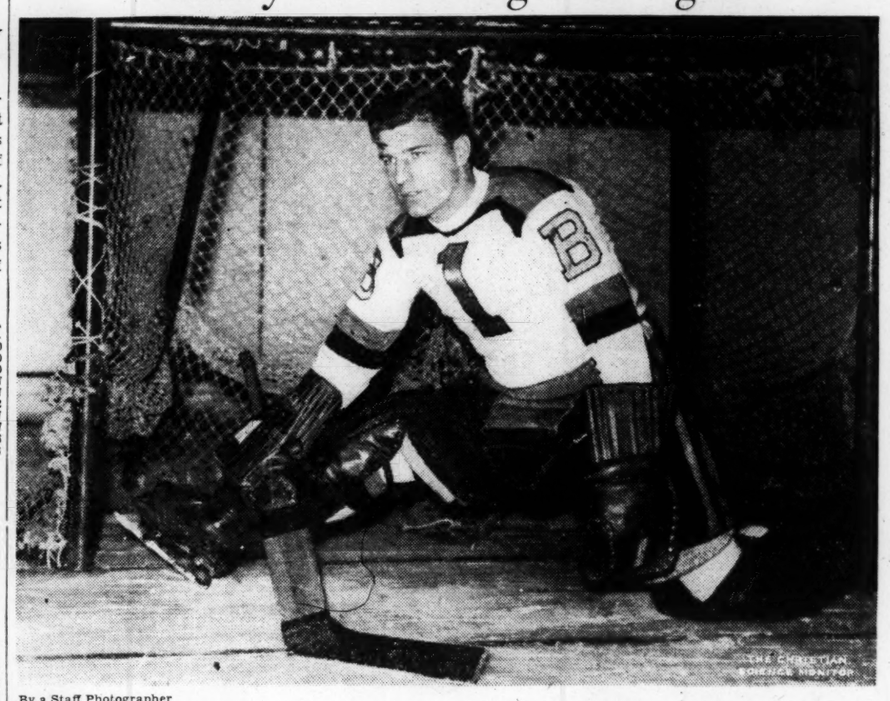
STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Penn State has a notable record to protect when it plays Army at West Point Saturday, for the Nittany Lions are one of the few teams that have played Army more than once without being beaten. They beat the Cadets, 6-0 in 1899 and played them a scoreless tie in 1900.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—According to the figures, North Carolina's attack won't be a match for Duke's when the teams meet in the big game at Durham Saturday, but the figures can't always pick the winners. Duke has gained 1,360 yards by rushing and 2,000 yards altogether in seven games. Carolina has gained 825 yards on the ground and 820 through the air in the same number of contests. But the Tar Heels are unbeaten so far and Duke isn't; Carolina has scored 156 points (not counting the opening "warmup" against The Citadel) and Duke 142, and each has held its opposition to 39 points.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State doesn't plan to let Jimmy Smith of Illinois get away for any of those 82-yard runs in their game Saturday—at least not on the return of a punt. For two days now the Buckeye booters have been devoting a lot of their practice time at aiming kicks toward the sidelines so the can't be returned.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meet "Joe Hernandez" and "Ripper Pitts," New Mexico University's tackling dummies. They may have new names next week, but for the present they're named after the two stars of the Arizona State Teachers team of Tempe, the Lobos' Saturday rival. Tempe can win the Border Conference title by beating New Mexico, but the Lobos also have a chance. They're unbeaten in Conference play, but have to play Arizona University after the Teachers.

Finally on Winning Side Again



By a Staff Photographer

The National Hockey League outstanding goalie of last season, Frankie Brimsek of the Boston Bruins, went down to defeat in the first two games this season but held the Chicago Black Hawks to one goal while the Bruins won 3 to 1 in overtime at Boston last night.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Michigan State won I. C. 4-A cross-country team title for fourth straight time, equaling Cornell's record. Ken Waite, Michigan State, captured individual championship.

Five Years Ago

Yale, playing with single substitution, upset Princeton's football team, 7-0, ending 15-game winning streak of Tigers.

Cronin Proposes Utility Role For Dominic Di Maggio

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Dominic Di Maggio, San Francisco Seals' center fielder and brother of Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees, probably will play a utility role for the Boston Red Sox next year, Manager Joe Cronin of the Sox said yesterday.

Di Maggio was purchased by Boston from the Pacific Coast League baseball club, along with southpaw hurler Larry Powell.

"The Boston Red Sox did not really need outfield help," said Cronin, "but we had been watching Dominic all year and promising ball players are so scarce these days that we decided to buy him.

"Boston has Joe Vosmik in left field; Doc Cramer in center, and Ted Williams in right, so there is no pressing need for an outfielder. But we have been told that Dominic can play any field, so he will be a handy man to have around. Cramer in center field is rated just a shade below Joe Di Maggio as a fielder, and he is a .300 hitter, so Dominic would have to be very good to displace him."

Trend Toward Inter-League Play Is Gathering Momentum

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The trend toward inter-league play in the major leagues, gradually picking up momentum, was given a new push today by a suggestion which met with the approval of several of baseball's more influential citizens.

The sponsor of this plan, a well-known official of the National pastime, asked that his name be not mentioned. But you got the idea that it might be brought up at next month's major league meetings, along with the suggestions of Larry MacPhail, for eight "World Series" right down the line between the two loops, and Gerry Nugent, for a Shaughnessy play-off in the big leagues.

Change Schedule

The new plan goes something like this:

1. Cut the regular season play down to where each team, instead of meeting every other team in its own league 22 times a season, would take the others on in only 18 games—nine at home and nine away.

2. Then each team in each league would play four games with every team in the other league.

3. These four games—two at home and two abroad—would count in the pennant standings, somewhat on the order of the National Professional Football and Hockey Leagues.

"In that way," explained the sponsor, "you'd have some true idea of just how much better your pennant winning clubs are than the other clubs in both loops. These inter-league games could be put on late in August, just when the interest of fans is beginning to fall off, and would be a definite boost to the gate."

Ford Frick, the National League's President, unofficially thought the idea a good one.

"At least," he pointed out, "it's a progressive step. And baseball must keep on showing progress all the time, just like a business.

"The trend is definitely toward inter-league play, sooner or later."

Another National Leaguer, listening in, voiced the opinion that inter-league battling will be on the regular schedules in five years.

The Athletics and Browns although not contacted on the proposal, can't help but take to it, like a kid to a lollipop. Just think, they'd trade four games with the Yankees for four with the Phillies or Boston Bees.

Walsh Elected

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Tom Walsh of Chicago, was elected president of the Professional Golfers' Association today over Ed Dudley of Philadelphia. Walsh succeeds George Jacobus of Ridgewood, N. J., president for the past seven years, who was not a candidate.

Walsh formerly was National P. G. A. secretary. He recieived 45 votes, to 22 for Dudley.

The new secretary is Capt. Charles Clarke, Willoughby, Ohio, who received 45 votes to 16 cast for Fred Sprogell, Grand Rapids, Mich. John Budd, Tallahassee, Fla., another candidate, got six.

William Maguire, Houston, Texas, was elected Treasurer over Jack Mackie, New York, by a vote of 36 to 31.

Wrestling Hits Mat

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—It's a sad state the old sport of wrestling has reached hereabouts.

For several years the New York State Athletic Commission has refused to recognize any wrestling championships, ruling all bouts must be billed as "exhibitions." Yesterday, at the request of Jess McMahon, representing various mat promoters, the commissioners agreed to reduce the minimum wage of wrestlers from $10 to $8 per exhibition.

Giants Accept Night Games

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The New York Giants, themselves, breathlessly announced night baseball in the Polo Grounds yesterday—after just about every baseball writer in town had been announcing it for them for weeks. "We're going to have the finest lighting plant in the game for 1940," President Horace Stoneham said.

"We'll play our first game at home either the last week in May or the first in June, and will have seven games under the lights during the 1940 season. We'll invite each of the other clubs in the league to play one night game at the Polo Grounds."

Last Stronghold

Thus, the last major league stronghold against night ball passed out of the picture. Just about a year ago this time, the Giants vowed they would never play under the lights, either at home or abroad. Every other team in both leagues saw some nighttime action during last season.

The reason for the about-face could not be learned. Giants' officials hemmed and hawed somewhat when the question was put to them. The rumor is Bill Terry was the chief arguer against the lights, but that when club officials realized the revenue from it, they over-rode Sweet William.

Going the Limit

Now the club is going the limit. Not only will there be seven night games in the Polo Grounds next season, but the Giants also will play under the lights in Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

"We originally had planned to wait until 1941 to start," Stoneham explained. "But since we made the decision finally, and figured the revenue is so high, we thought we might just as well start in 1940. However, we'll have no foot-racing or circus stunts before our games, although we may have a band."

Construction will start soon after Jan. 1, he explained, and the entire plant will be ready April 1.

There will be eight towers, extending 150 feet above the playing field and 70 feet above the roof of the stands. The installation will cost more than $100,000, and operation of the 200-million candlepower system will cost about $300 per game.

"Mr. Stoneham," one wag interrupted to ask, "are you in favor of a blackout whenever Zeke Bonura comes to the plate?"

Mr. Stoneham refused to answer.

Blades Will Bolster Infield

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15 (AP)—Now safely signed with the St. Louis Cardinals for 1940, Manager Ray Blades said today he would like to bolster his infield, but otherwise is content to start next season with the same players who came through for him last summer.

Accepting a "much fatter salary," the sturdy, baldish leader said it "looks as if our team will be just about the same in makeup as in 1939, except for the infield."

In winning 46 out of their last 65 games last season, the Cardinals nearly edged the Cincinnati Reds out of the National League championship.

"Johnny Mize and Jimmy Brown are infield fixtures," Blades declared.

"We'll have a number of young players in training camp," he added, "and if those youngsters can beat Stu Martin out of second, or Don Gutteridge out of third, or both, our infield will be changed."

Mize, who won the National League batting championship, will be back at first, and Brown, team sparkplug who usually played at short, will hold another infield berth.

Blades apparently doesn't believe Joe Medwick, the slugging outfield star, will be in any other uniform next season. He expects Medwick, Terry Moore and Enos Slaughter to be in his front line outfield.

Reports that Don Padgett, who batted better than a .400 clip most of last season, would be shifted back to the outfield if Medwick left were quieted by Blades, who indicated Padgett would be the first-string Cardinal catcher next year.

"Padgett improved greatly last summer," he commented. "His hitting means he will get more work as a catcher in 1940. Anyone who can hit like Padgett deserves more chance to play."

Rumors that Lon Warneke might be traded apparently were spiked when Blades said he expected Lon to be particularly effective on the mound for the Cardinals in the early part of the season.

Blades looks for another winning season from Curt Davis, expects Mort Cooper to be even better than in 1939, believes Bob Bowman will be used more often as a starting pitcher, and feels that Bill McGee will continue to improve. Max Lanier, he says, will start in 1940 as a regular hurler.

Texas Nine in Caracas

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amarillo (Texas) Gold Sox, a minor league baseball team, has returned from the soft sand diamond of Caracas, Venezuela, winner of four and loser of six games against 10 Latin-American teams.

Neal Rabe, manager, said three Caracas promoters took in $80,000, but netted only $8,000 on the series. Seats sold for up to $5 each.

Cuban and Negro ball players reinforced the Venezuelan teams, he said.

President to Army-Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—President Roosevelt announces that he hopes to attend the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia Dec. 2. This would be the first game he had attended since entering the White House, he told his press conference.

Detroit And Bruins Take Top Honors

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	2	0	1	5	7	1
Detroit	2	1	1	5	9	7
Canadiens	2	0	0	4	10	2
Chicago	2	2	0	4	8	14
Rangers	0	1	2	2	2	3
Boston	1	2	0	2	4	8
Americans	0	3	0	0	3	8

Results Nov. 14

Boston 3, Chicago 1, overtime.
Detroit 4, Americans 2.

Only for the fact that the season has just started, grave concern might be displayed for Americans and the Bruins. Amerks lost their third-straight last night, this time to Detroit, 4 to 2, and while the Bruins broke through to score their first victory, they required overtime to edge the Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 1.

Boston, Toronto, and Rangers were the top teams last year, the Bruins winning the Stanley Cup and major honors after a prolonged series of series. Today the Leafs are sitting nicely at the top of the current heap with two triumphs and a tie in three games. The Bruins have dropped two out of three and Rangers have only two ties in three games to point to.

Last night the Bruins sought the aid of Eddie Shore, who was not supposed to play for them until after Dec. 15 and then only for home games and on call. The injury to Jack Crawford, defenseman, forced the Bruins to call for help and the veteran, only working out now and then with his Springfield team, was the outstanding player on the ice. He set up the first Bruin goal and smothered other Chicago attacks.

The Hawks tallied at 2:27 of the first period when Doug Bentley, rookie from Saskatoon amateur ranks, beat Brimsek on a play with March and Thoms. The Bruins were held in check until seven minutes of the third period when Flash Hollett fired through a maze of players on a pass from Shore. Schmidt broke the tie at 6:51 of the overtime carrying Seibert and Wiebe along for a close-in shot on which Karakas had no chance. Hollett broke away from a series of Chicago attacks to clinch matters at 8:39.

Red Dutton, Amerks' manager, never lacked courage. He has contended since early practice that this team is the best he ever coached, and reiterated all day yesterday in New York and then lost his third-straight game. Apparently at home the Amerks are no better than on the road.

Cecil Dillon, veteran castoff from the New York Rangers and once termed the "perfect" hockey player by Lester Patrick, will find substantial backing to that expression by his present manager Jack Adams. Dillon figured in the first two Detroit goals scored by Ken Kilrea. Keating and Syd Howe scored the other Detroit goals with Johnny Sorrel and Murray Armstrong the only Amerks to beat Tiny Thompson. W. M.

No Cotton Bowl For Texas Aggies

COLLEGE, Tex., Nov. 15 (AP)—Unbeaten Texas A. and M.'s football team turned its back definitely on the Texas Cotton Bowl today.

"We feel we are perfectly capable to stage our own post season games without the assistance or needless expense of outside-the-conference promotion," said Joe Utay, chairman of the college Board of Directors' Athletic Committee.

Winner of eight straight games and ranked second in the Associated Press poll of the nation's mightiest teams, the Aggies have two more games, with Rice Institute and the University of Texas.

"We are crossing no bridges before we come to them," Utay said. "However, our position with regard to the Dallas Cotton Bowl game is well known. We steadfastly have refused to pledge our support to this undertaking under its present setup and will continue to do regardless of future events."

Uhle to Coach Chicago Cubs

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—George Uhle, former American League pitching star, was signed yesterday as a coach by the Chicago Cubs. Uhle succeeds Roy Johnson who was released last week to permit him to become manager of the Tulsa Club of the Texas League.

Uhle, a righthander, broke into major league baseball with Cleveland in 1919. He went to Detroit in 1929 and remained until 1933. He divided the 1933 season between the New York Giants and Yankees and was with the Yanks and Toledo in 1934. He served as coach at Cleveland in 1936 and 1937, and held the same job with Buffalo of the International League in 1938 and 1939.

Brice to Retire

ORONO, Maine, Nov. 14 (AP)—The oft-rumored resignation of Fred M. Brice as University of Maine football coach was given a touch of finality yesterday by "Foxy Fred" himself with the statement he intended to hang up his moleskins "at the conclusion of the 1940 season."

"I have an agreement with the school authorities to coach the team next year, but when the 1940 season is over I intend to retire," said Brice, dean of Maine college football coaches, who closed his nineteenth season at Maine last Saturday with a 12-6 triumph over Bowdoin.

Three-Day Indoor Ski Show Thrills Seattle Enthusiasts

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—The popular winter outdoor sport of skiing went "indoor" here early this month, as the ski season was officially opened with a three-day indoor show at the Seattle Ice Arena.

A 136-foot hill of snow, four-feet deep, was erected in the none-too spacious arena. When they added the runway for the jumpers, it required taking out all the windows at one end of the building and finishing the runway out in the open, thus furnishing the needed "outdoor" touch.

As the Northwest's first indoor show of its kind the affair was a huge success. The best ski jumpers in the West competed to give the season a sendoff, and many added attractions enthused the crowds that became larger at every performance, until many had to be turned away on the final night.

When the crowd arrived the opening night, the hill was not quite finished, and the spectators derived much enjoyment in watching the skiers push huge ice blocks up the hill into a big machine which devoured the ice blocks in one end and rained snow from the other.

Skating

With the hill finally completed the show began—and what a show it was. On the little ice left uncovered in the Arena, a young local pair, Betty Lea Bennett and John Kinney, gave an exhibition of figure skating. These youngsters recently won the national junior couples championship, and their gracefully executed maneuvers were a good opening for the show.

A demonstration of how skiing is taught was given by Ken Syverson and his assistants, and then the fun began. Slalom flags were placed on the hill that was only 36-feet wide, and competition in this event took place.

Difficult Weaving

The skiers had to weave in and out between these flags, and sorry to say—about half of the competitors were unsuccessful. It is considered extremely difficult to weave about on hard packed snow with so little room, but one expert showed that it was possible, and then most of the rest of the slalom runners took tumbles and knocked down flags in trying to emulate the expert.

Friedl Pfeifer from Sun Valley was the man that had the crowd in an uproar, when he dodged in and out of the flags without a spill, completing the course in 9.1s., while most of the others that finished successfully took at least 12s.

When the event was completed, the flags were arranged in a straight line to give Pfeifer something really difficult to attempt, but the Sun Valley ace proved equal to the test with a daring display of ability.

Jumping Features

The jumping was the feature of the show. Competition (this was a sanctioned F. I. S. tournament) was held in both A and B classes, and the Class A event listed such famous competitors as Olav Ulland, Hjalmar Hvam, John Litchfield, Hermod Bakke, Nordal Kaldahl, and Tom Mobraaten.

Ulland proved to be the class of the field. On a hill that was built to accommodate jumps of about 53 feet, Ulland jumped as far as 64 feet, and took only one spill in the five performances held.

The sitdowns and spills were numerous as the snow was not evenly distributed, and to make it more difficult, as soon as the skier landed he had to think about stopping. This was because the runway was extremely short, and unless the skier "stemmed" quickly as he went up the short buttress at the end of the hill, he would land in the laps of the first row spectators.

After the competition, Ulland announced he would attempt a somersault jump if the committee would guarantee him a new ski for every one he broke. This was acceptable, and the daring young Norwegian proceeded to thrill the crowd with a complete turn in the air and safe landing.

It was truly a remarkable exhibition of jumping ability, something that Ulland has never lacked. At one time in his jumping career he was credited with the stupendous distance of 349 feet.

Comedy

The show even had a comedy act (although this was also furnished by some of the less expert jumpers and slalom runners who landed in unusual positions, often sliding half the distance).

Two men in a horse costume on ice skates pranced and bucked and fell down on the ice, while a comedy jumping pair also did tricks.

Beside giving many stay-at-homes their first glimpse of skiing and ski-jumping, the indoor show was greatly appreciated by the skiing enthusiasts, as it gave them the needed impetus to get the season underway. Bob Cahn

West Leaves Barons

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Bill West, business manager of the Birmingham baseball club and a familiar figure at the Baron park for 22 years, has announced his resignation.

He had been a director of the Southern Association since 1932.

West said he had no future plans to announce, but friends said he probably would continue in baseball.

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Famous for Good New England Food
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We also serve appetizing Luncheons and Afternoon Tea
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1 WINTER PLACE • BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises
Bridge Parties Solicited

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 775,240
1939 volume to date 235,957,920
1938 volume to date 256,487,336

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The stock market ran a mild gamut of ups and downs today as traders generally remained in a neutral corner.

Near the close prices were mixed with most of the pivotal shares slightly under water. Transactions totaled about 650,000 shares.

The whole day was lackadaisical, although quotations of some of the leaders gained as much as a point in a selective early upturn.

The rise inspired little buying. Some stocks were untouched for an hour or more at a time. Later many of the gains were cancelled under profit selling.

Slightly off at the finish were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Tube, General Motors, Case, Douglas, Standard of N. J., Union Carbide and American Telephone.

Resistant to the decline were Consolidated Edison, Goodrich, Goodyear, du Pont, Allied Chemical and Caterpillar.

Advancing in the uneven curb market were Quaker Oats, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Nehi, Newmont Mining and American Cyanimid "B."

U. S. Bonds Firm

Firmness of U. S. Governments helped to keep the bond market's recent rally in motion today.

Starting the last hour Federals showed gains ranging from 3-32ds to 14-32ds of a point.

Most of the generally active corporates were limited to fractional advances, but New York Traction issues and a few inactives climbed 1 to around 3 points.

Modestly higher were Remington Rand 4¼s, Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Continental Oil 2¾s.

Foreign loans matched the domestic price gains, with Belgian 6½s, Brisbane 6s, Denmark 6s, Finland 6s, and Norway 4¼s as leaders at 1 to around 5 points higher.

Wheat Prices Move In Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Wheat prices moved very slowly today within a range of ¾ cent in the lightest trade in some time.

Prices opened steady but dipped below the previous close, May falling as much as ¾ cent to 85⅛ at times. Corn followed wheat.

Similar conditions prevailed in other North American markets as grain traders generally marked time.

Wheat closed ½-¾ down, December 87⅛-87, May 85⅜-¼; corn ⅛-½ down, December 49⅞, May 52-51⅞; oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Investment demand picked up a little in the stock market today but otherwise buyers followed a hands-off policy. Interest in Japanese loans revived and better-rated industrials inched forward. Oils fell back a little but other commodity stocks held their ground. Kaffirs maintained early gains.

Paris: The Bourse appeared favorably impressed today by announcement declaration of foreign assets had been further postponed, but fresh buying—accounting in some instances for sharp gains—seemed based on longer term factors. Brokers mentioned continued repatriation of money and increasing optimism concerning French ability to win the war.

Amsterdam: Morning improvement in the Bourse gave way to uneven price trends in later dealings today although final quotations were not far from the previous close.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 2 to 6 points today. Some speculative demand was attracted by steady overseas market and a slight dip in New York sterling.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 15

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.94⅛	$3.93¾	$4.8397
Cables	3.94½	3.93¾	4.8397
France—franc	.0224	.0223½	†
Belgium—belga	.1645	.1634	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2247	.2250	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0626
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5308	‡
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1932	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1800x	.1800x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0372x	.0372x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0233x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†‡	.2340	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1862	.1862	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3900	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0862	.0862	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4625	.4650	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8725	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.2000x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $0.2653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 13 compared with Nov. 12, 1938 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $21,554,560.65 ($18,463,534.20); expenditures, $39,681,096.66 ($33,773,389.48); net balance, $2,280,932,983.84 ($2,577,071,384.29); working balance included $1,579,518,965.50 ($1,965,782,909.71); customs receipts for month, $11,443,331.56 ($10,735,678.64); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $2,015,951,947.22 ($2,073,977,656.52); expenditures, $3,513,733,124.51 ($3,292,266,366.34); excess of expenditures, $1,497,792,177.29 ($1,218,288,709.82; gross debt, $41,205,727,831.89 ($38,516,668,247.04); increase over previous day, $13,166,205.33; gold assets, $17,192,583,654.16 ($14,101,890,887.58).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	65¾	65	65	
56⅛	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	52½	52½	52½	+1⅜
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21	21	21	N'v 13
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	N'v 14
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	5	57½	57	57	— ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 14
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	10	10	10	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	176½	174½	174½	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1)	6	13⅞	13½	13½	N'v 14
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	66¼	66¼	66¼	N'v 14
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	18	40⅞	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2½	2½	N'v 14
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	N'v 14
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	9	61½	59	59	—3
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	21	20½	20½	+ ⅛
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	28	40⅛	38⅞	39	— ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	48½	47	48½	+1½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	16	111	110½	111	+ ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	+2
40⅛	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	34¾	34¼	34¼	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	54	54	54	— ½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121¼	121	121	N'v 14
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	12½	12½	12½	N'v 14
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
29	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	28	27¾	28	+ ⅞
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	36	36	36	N'v 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	18	52½	51½	52	N'v 14
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22	22	22	—1
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	8	25	24½	24½	— ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
40⅛	24⅞	Am Metal (¾g)	6	25	25	25	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	14	53⅜	51⅝	52¾	+1¾
45⅜	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	27	45	43	44	+1
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	54	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	6	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	77	77	77	N'v 13
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	9	51⅝	51⅜	51½	
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139	139	139	N'v 13
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	67	66	66	N'v 13
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	6	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (⅓g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	N'v 14
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	21½	21½	21½	— ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89¾	89½	89½	— ½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	13	168¾	168⅜	168½	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	80¾	80	80¾	+ ¾
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	82	81½	82	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	N'v 13
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	29	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	10⅜	10½	10½	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	50¼	49½	50	+1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	10	8⅛	8	8	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	N'v 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	47	32¾	32	32¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	42	42	42	N'v 13
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	N'v 14
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	16	16	16	N'v 8
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 9
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101¾	101¾	101¾	N'v 13
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	10	6⅛	6	6	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9½	9½	9½	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	13	9¼	9	9	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	76	77	+ ½
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	73	73	73	—1
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	5	29	28½	28½	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	61	61	61	N'v 14
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	4	25⅜	25	25	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	17	17	N'v 9
24⅞	18⅜	Atl Refining (1)	6	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ¾
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	N'v 14
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (1½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	65	64¾	65	+ ¼
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 14
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 13
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 14
9⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	56	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	9	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
30¼	19	Bang & Ar (2)	6	20	20	20	— ⅛
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	3	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	5	14⅛	14	14	
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	N'v 10
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	N'v 14
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	N'v 9
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)		52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	68	31⅝	31	31¼	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (1.35g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	55¼	55	55	
57½	32	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	41½	41½	41½	
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	37	84¼	83⅜	83¾	+ ½
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 13
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	N'v 14
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 14
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	34¼	33½	33⅞	N'v 13
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	16	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	N'v 14
23½	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21½	21½	21½	
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	8	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	10	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 9
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	33	33	33	N'v 10
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	10	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	N'v 13
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50½	50	50	—1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 10
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
11	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	11	11	11	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	21	12	11¼	12	+ ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	40¾	39½	40¾	+ ½
40¼	39½	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	39¾	39	39¾	— ⅜
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	25½	25½	25½	— ⅝
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36	36	36	N'v 14
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	30	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+1¼
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	33	11¼	10⅞	11	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	16	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
34⅛	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	31¼	31	31	— ⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	5	8	8	8	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22½	22½	22½	N'v 14
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4¾	4½	4½	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16½	— ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	15	2⅛	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	9	15¼	15	15	
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	29	5¼	5¼	5¼	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	N'v 13
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	2	27⅛	27	27	N'v 8
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅓g)	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 14
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	4	74	73½	73½	—1½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	53	52½	52½	+ ¼
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	N'v 14
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	9	28	27¾	27¾	
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	7	10¾	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6½	6½	6½	N'v 14
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 13
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	38½	38¼	38½	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	N'v 13
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	N'v 13
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	N'v 10
47¼	2⅞	Ches & Ohio (2)	34	41⅜	40⅝	41¼	+ ¾
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	93	93	93	N'v 10
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	1	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	N'v 3
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 14
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 14
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	N'v 13
	⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	½	½	½
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	16½	16	16	— ¾
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	36	35¾	35¾	— ½
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 10
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 13
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13½	5	Childs Co	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 14
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	61	88⅞	87½	87½	— ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	9	31⅞	31⅛	31½	N'v 14
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	1	48	48	48	— ⅜
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea(¾g)	9	35	b34¾	34¾	— ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	121	121	121	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	24	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pr (6)	1	106	105¾	105¾	N'v 14
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	2	34⅛	34	34	N'v 14
24⅞	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	N'v 14
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	7	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	4	23¼	23	23	— ⅝
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	17	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82	82	82	+ ½
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	8	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	93⅛	83½	93½	+3
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	5	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	— ⅝
109⅝	98⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 13
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	108	108	108	N'v 10
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	24	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	48	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	6	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ⅜
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	123	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	N'v 13
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	8	25	24½	25	N'v 14
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	3	7	7	7	
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	9	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	34	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	12	107¾	107⅛	107⅛	— ½
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12½	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	14	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 13
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	— ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	N'v 14
16⅞	9⅛

Commerce and Finance

Domestic Use of Cotton in October a Record for That Month

Business and Industry

British Retail Co-ops Reveal Rapid Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail co-operative societies in Great Britain did a business totaling $1,316,325,000 in 1938, an increase of more than $250,000,000 over its business 10 years ago, according to Co-operative Union of Great Britain statistics and released by the Co-operative League of the United States.

The number of people employed by retail co-operatives jumped from 284,000 in 1934 to 346,000 in 1938, an increase of 62,000. The co-operative pay roll in turn jumped from $182,000,000 in 1934 to $231,500,000 in 1938. Of these workers, 46 per cent were employed in distribution, 39 per cent in production and services operated by retail co-ops, and 14 per cent in transportation.

Societies Amalgamate

Since 1928, the number of co-operative societies in Great Britain has decreased from 1,245 to 1,085. Most of this decrease was due to the amalgamation of the smaller societies into large organizations, as evidenced by the fact that the number of individual members of co-operatives increased from 5,800,000 to 8,404,000, an increase of 2,600,000. The average number of members per co-operative society jumped from 4,700 to 7,700 in the last ten years.

An interesting comparison of the extent of co-operatives in England, Scotland, and Wales is revealed in the fact that in 1931, 14.8 per cent of the population of England were members of co-operative societies. In Scotland, the percentage was 15.7 per cent, while in Wales, only 7.3 per cent of the population was included in co-operative societies.

Since it is customary for only one member of a family to be a member of a co-operative society, the percentage should be multiplied by 4 in order to give an accurate approximation of the number of people affected by co-operative activities.

The average member purchased $155 worth of goods through his co-operative in 1938 as compared with $175 worth in 1928. This difference is due to the decrease in price levels in the last ten years, and to the increased efficiency of manufacture, wholesaling and distribution of co-operative products, a very large per cent of which are made in co-operative factories.

American co-operative members will be particularly interested in the fact that the average co-operative member in Britain has an investment of more than $90 in his co-operative.

In 1938, $42,344,000 worth of goods and services were supplied through the production departments of co-operative retail associations.

Distribution Rises

The Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England and Scotland and the joint English Scottish Wholesale Society act as wholesale suppliers for a very large section of co-operative trade. In 1934 the English Co-operative Wholesale Society distributed goods totaling $456,000,000. In 1938, that figure had increased to $640,000,000.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society increased its volume of business from $88,000,000 in 1934 to $135,000,000 in 1938 The English Co-operative Wholesale Society employed 48,000 workers in 1934 and 59,000 in 1938. The pay roll for Co-operative Wholesale employees jumped from $30,500,000 to $41,000,000 in five years. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society showed even greater growth. The number of its workers jumped from 11,300 to 14,000 and the wages from $7,500,000 to $11,000,000.

The net surplus of the British Co-operative Retail Societies after charging share interest gives some indication of the large amount of wealth distributed to co-op members through their co-operative purchases. In 1929 the co-operatives had $108,000,000 available for distribution through patronage dividends. By 1938 this had increased to $129,860,000. During that 10-year period, the trading surplus available for distribution to members totaled $1,103,000,000.

Receives Portuguese Car Order

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company announced an order from the Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugeses for 28 stainless steel railroad cars. The company said the Portuguese company is considering sheathing locomotives in stainless steel to harmonize with the general design of the new railroad cars. Delivery of the cars is expected to begin early in 1940.

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New Life Insurance Increases 7.6 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported that their companies had written new policies in October valued 7.6 per cent higher than those of October, 1938.

The new business of the companies represented, which hold 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in American legal reserve firms, totaled $637,675,000 compared with $592,432,000 in the corresponding 1938 month.

During the first 10 months of this year, the new business was $6,068,854,000, an increase of 3.3 per cent over $5,876,545,000 in the like 1938 period.

October Building Of Homes Highest Since April 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The dollar volume of private residential building contracts recorded in October was the highest since April, 1937, F. W. Dodge Corporation reported in a survey.

For the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains the total for the month, including both private and public, was $118,303,000, an increase of $5,630,000 over the corresponding month last year.

"The most impressive gain," said the statistical concern's survey, "was made in one-family residences, which rose in total contract value from $70,021,000 in October, 1938, to $81,975,000 last month.

"As a consequence of this dollar increase, the total number of dwelling units provided showed a 13 per cent increase in October over the same month last year, while the 10 months' cumulative total of dwelling units constructed represented a 57 per cent gain over the corresponding period of 1938."

There was an "appreciable" decline in non-residential building in October as compared with October, 1938, but private non-residential building "continued to have a firm tone and rose to $51,776,000 last month," the survey asserted.

New Hearings Date For Tobacco Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said that a new date would be set for the hearing on charges against the R. J. Reynolds Company, one of eight tobacco firms accused of violating the Robinson-Patman Act. The Reynolds hearing was set for November 10 when the complaint was issued.

Officials said that each of the companies would be given separate hearings, but that none of the dates had been fixed.

Extension of time for filing answers has been granted three New York firms. The dates are:

Philip Morris & Company, November 13: Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, November 17, and American Tobacco Company, November 20.

The five firms which already have filed answers are Reynolds, P. Lorillard & Company of New York, Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Larus and Brothers, Incorporated of Richmond and Stephano Brothers of Philadelphia.

The Complaints charged price discriminations between purchasers and discrimination against some customers in supplying services.

CBS Nine Months Net $2.05 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Broadcasting System reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $3,511,224, after charges, equal to $2.05 a share on the combined Class "A" and "B" stocks. This compared with $2,606,157 or $1.52 a share on the combined "A" and "B" stocks in the comparable period of last year.

John J. Burns, formerly Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and former general counsel to the Securities Commission, was elected a member of the board of directors.

Rise in Market Value of Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of the average bond of $1,000, face value, listed on the New York Stock Exchange rose to $907,90 from $885 during October, the exchange announced.

Par value of all bonds listed on the exchange Oct. 31 was $52,452,462,417, and market value $47,621,245,885, contrasted with $52,446,235,827 and $46,430,860,982, respectively at the end of September.

Anaconda's 9 Months' Net More Than Double 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and subsidiaries, in a preliminary statement for the nine months ended Sept. 30, reported net income of $11,613,344 after charges, equal to $1.34 a capital share.

The company said the estimated combined net profits of subsidiaries not consolidated, and therefore not included in the consolidated income account, amounted to $253,735 for the period.

In the first nine 1938 months, consolidated net income, not including the equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not consolidated, was $5,657,998 or 65 cents a capital share.

Pan Americans Seek to Avoid Effects of War

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Pan-American treasury conference, having shaken off an attempt to restrict its functions, started committee meetings today with a goal of closer unity to avoid economic effects of the European war.

The United States joined Argentina in shelving a Chilean move to limit any findings to "recommendations" to the 18 governments represented.

Dr. Fernando Maira Castellon, the Chilean delegate, contended last night it would be unwise for the conference to attempt to formulate and approve policies.

Scope of Activity

Venezuela's and Colombia's delegates supported him. Jorge Soto Del Corral of Colombia argued that the work should not go beyond the matters of banking and exchange laid down last December by the Lima Pan-American conference which arranged the present sessions. War-time problems have arisen since them.

Dr. Hector Ghiraldo, the Argentinian delegate, contended, "no blanket restriction should be laid upon the conferees before they even begin work."

His point carried, 15 to 3, after Herbert E. Gaston, chief of the United States delegation, suggested that the conference reserve decision on whether to confine itself to recommendations only.

Mr. Gaston said the United States was ready to do all in its power to help the mutual solution of inter-American problems but felt that analysis of American Treasury matters should be the primary business of the conference.

He said the United States had no specific proposals, but was willing to discuss whatever the others desired.

The United States Treasury, he said, "sympathizes with the aspirations and attempts so evident in the respective policies of the countries represented here to build toward more diversified and more stable national economies."

Program Supported

Favorable responses from delegates of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Salvador followed a statement of the conference aims by Jose Gonzalez Campo, Guatemala's Finance Minister.

These included development of better communication among American republics, a flexible and united banking organization for intensification of credit, relaxation of exchange restrictions, and creation of a continental spirit to combat the shock of the European war.

Spain Adjusts Rate of Peseta

MADRID, Nov. 14 (AP) — The Spanish Government today again corrected the peseta's rate to conform to the decline of the British pound and the French franc in relation to the United States dollar.

Henceforth, dollars resulting from Spanish exports will be worth 10.05 pesetas and dollars which are voluntarily imported will be worth 12.56 pesetas compared with the former rates of 9.90 and 12.37, in effect for the last two months.

Pounds in the first category were dropped from 40.15 pesetas to 38.70 and in the second from 50.20 to 48.40. Francs of the first category now are worth .22 of a peseta compared with .25, while those voluntarily imported are .275 of a peseta compared with .2815 formerly.

Virginia Ferry Corp. Gives Boat Contract

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Pusey & Jones Corporation announced it had been awarded the contract for construction of a $1,000,000 passenger steamboat for the Virginia Ferry Corporation.

This brings the value of orders received by the company within the past 10 days up to $4,856,000.

The steamboat will operate between Cape Charles and Little Creek, Va. It will be 303 feet long with a 65-foot beam—larger than two now in service on the Chesapeake Bay run. It will have a displacement of 1,950 tons and will be able to carry 250 tons. At capacity load it will have a draft of 11 feet.

Real Estate Bond Prices Up 1.6 P. C. in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average price of real estate bonds increased 1.6 per cent during the month of October, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average Bulletin.

Increases took place in Boston, Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh with Philadelphia the only large eastern city to show a decline. During the month, 84 of the 200 issues upon which the average is based showed increases in price, 66 remained unchanged and only 50 decreased.

By cities, Boston led the way by an increase in the month of 3.4 per cent, followed by New York and Pittsburgh with an increase of 2.4 per cent each. Buffalo increased 1.7 per cent while Philadelphia dropped .4 per cent.

The average dollar price of a $1,000 par amount of real estate bond on October 31 was $310. This compares with $305 at the end of September but this figure is still 7.2 per cent below the $334 of December 31, 1938.

Court Ruling Seen Next Month On NLRB-Company Union Case

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Continuing last Friday's theme of the company union or ERP (Employees Representation Plan) it is said that the Supreme Court may get round to a decision on the important Newport News Shipbuilding case even before January. The Court is right on top of its docket.

This case will be big news for the company unions, for the Court will answer the question, 'Can there be such a thing as a good old company union?' The Newport News "ERP" is one of the old war vintage. After 1935 it did its best to conform to the Wagner Act, divorcing itself from all company favoritism. Or so it thought. The Labor Board thought differently. The Supreme Court will decide, in effect, whether an ERP can purge itself or change its spots.

Employee Plan's Status

If the Court says no, then it is pretty nearly taps for all pre-1935 employee representation systems. There wouldn't seem to be much use for the Bethlehem ERP to continue its case in the courts. The Newport News workers' counsel went so far as to offer to the Labor Board to make any amendments which the Board thought necessary to make it satisfactory, but the Board turned down the offer, presumably on the ground that the only good employee representation plan is a defunct one.

The ERP of Bethlehem's Fore River shipyard amended its plan in 1938 with the hope of conforming, but if the Newport News case goes against the men, it is pretty safe to say that the war-time and immediate post-war company unions will become about as rare as museum pieces. There will not be much legal ground left to the case of the Association of Western Union Employees, though Western Union will still presumably have a grievance in being asked to dig up $500,000 which it only collected for AWUE as a convenience.

The Problem of Dues

Dues-paying, incidentally, is a difficult problem for the unions. Apparently the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, despite its surprise deal with U. S. Steel, has at best barely paid its way and in the depths has been a sort of WPA project of the United Mine Workers. Bitter dues-collecting strikes and picket-lines have not accomplished much.

Strangely enough, just before the surprise Lewis-Taylor deal the ERP's of U. S. Steel were in process of forming a company-wide organization of plant unions. The Lewis-Taylor deal destroyed them. By the deal, labor negotiations were gathered into the hands of these two men alone.

The contract said Steel would deal with CIO for CIO members, leaving the rest presumably unrepresented. Wages, working conditions, hours, etc., were not mentioned and haven't been and there has been dues collecting trouble. CIO men are still said to be a minority in Steel's plants.

While pre-1935 company unions are being legally squeezed out by the Labor Board, a number of post-1935 vintage have been set up, particularly in and around Chicago, generally by plants. The Board has looked on them with none too friendly eyes, but they have won elections just the same. It seems likely that the old company unions could also win elections too; but the Board won't call elections at their request, and naturally C. I. O. is not going to call an election if it hasn't a chance to win.

The NRLB's Timing

Several interesting angles of the Western Union decision have come to light. The Board's findings were curiously timed. They copied almost exactly the Examiner's findings, but these were turned in over a year ago. The year's delay is strange. Then a month ago the C. I. O. wire affiliate, the American Communications Association, (which was the original complainant) staged a strike in San Francisco among Western Union messengers. The strike didn't go so well; in fact 500 W U employees in San Francisco—two thirds of the staff in that area—sent a petition to NLRB Chairman Madden attacking the strike, asking he use his office to end it, and expressing loyalty to the company union (Association of Western Union Employees). In fact the AWUE has repeatedly asked the Board to conduct an election in Western Union to see which Union might get a majority, but the Board didn't do it.

Thereupon, though the NLRB's decisions are supposed to be carefully guarded before release, like those of the ICC and the Crop Reporting Board, nevertheless the C. I. O. union in San Francisco sprung its ace in the form of an advance prediction of what the Board would say—and a correct one. In effect the Board unseats a large and well-established union at the petition of a small and so far unsuccessful one on the ground that the established union got favors from the Company really identical with those favors which national unions invariably try to obtain themselves.

The Company for instance, favored the AWUE as against "outlaw strikes" by outside unions seeking a foothold, in the same way (but to a milder degree) as John Lewis recently forced the coal operators to favor his United Mine Workers' Union in its struggle against the A. F. L. Progressive Mine Workers. One of the charges against the company was free passes—a time-honored favor extended by the railroads to the railroad brotherhoods.

Western Union Appeals

Western Union beat the NLRB a few hours to the punch in appealing the decision to the Circuit Court of Appeal. The Smith Committee probing the NLRB is expected to look into the peculiar circumstances of the decision. Curiously enough, the A. F. L. wire affiliate, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, is more likely than the C. I. O's affiliate, American Communications Association to benefit in case W. U. loses. W. U. has just signed an agreement with this A. F. L. union covering Washington, D. C. A. F. L's President Green has announced that in trying to organize W. U., A. F. L. will avoid the slow-down and sit-down; they were used by C. I. O. in organizing Postal Telegraph.

Three Congressional committees have held or will hold hearings on the Wagner Act. Mrs. Norton's House Labor Committee and Senator Thomas's Committee on Education and Labor held hearings this spring but will not sit again until Congress meets. The Smith Committee, with $50,000 by special resolution, has sent out some 60,000 questionnaires to employers and employees asking about the Board and the Act, and is now running the answers through the punch-cards and sorting machines. Hearings, postponed this month, may begin in December.

Petitions to Merge Four Interstate Bus Lines

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A hearing was held here before J. Edward Davey, Chief of the Section of Finance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the petition of Aaron E. Greenleaf of 430 W. 29th Street, New York, to merge four interstate bus lines into Northern Trails, Inc.

The lines are Northern Trails, operating from New York to Chicago; Eastern Trails, Inc., operating from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, New York, and Washington; Safeway Trails, operating two routes from Washington to New York, and Nevin Transit, Inc., operating from Philadelphia to New York.

Mr. Greanleaf is the majority stockholder in all four lines. Mr. Davey said a decision would be announced in Washington.

Underwriters Offer Rail Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., has announced the purchase and reoffering of $639,000 of Kansas City Southern Railway 3 per cent equipment trust certificates, due 1944-46. The certificates were priced at 105 to yield from 1.75 to about 2.13 per cent, according to maturity.

October Shows Record Cotton Consumption

WASHINGTON (AP)—Near record consumption of cotton by American mills during the last three months has raised grower hopes that a sizable dent will be made this season in the nation's huge surplus.

The Census Bureau reported that consumption during October amounted to 686,936 bales, a record for the month. This brought the total for the first three months of the season to 1,940,956 bales.

In October last year 543,857 bales were consumed and in the three-month period 1,636,665 bales were used.

Agriculture Department officials said that if this rate should be maintained the remainder of the season, domestic consumption would approach the 1936 record of 7,950,000 bales. The amount consumed domestically last year was 6,900,000 bales.

Exports likewise were running far ahead of last season. The Census Bureau reported foreign shipments in October amounted to 886,332 bales compared with 464,439 in the same month last year. This volume brought total exports for the three-month period to 1,754,181 bales compared with 1,053,940 bales in the corresponding period last year.

Officials said that should exports continue at this rate, the season's volume would be 6,900,000 bales, or the largest since 1933.

Domestic consumption of 7,775,000 bales and exports of 6,000,000 bales would result, officials said, in lowering the 14,000,000 bale surplus by almost 2,000,000 bales.

They added, however, that both domestic consumption and exports might ease off later in the season. There have been reports that domestic production of textiles has been running ahead of sales, resulting in the accumulation of excess inventories.

Likewise, foreign buying has been augmented by the fact, officials said, that stocks abroad had been permitted to dwindle to an unusually low level during the past season.

As compared with the figures for the three months of 1938, larger shipments were reported for the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Sweden, Canada, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium while smaller shipments were reported for Japan and Germany.

Explosives Stock Offered

NEW YORK—Public offering is being made of 140,000 shares of $2 par value common stock of Triumph Explosives, Inc., Elkton, Md., leading manufacturer of military and commercial pyrotechnics.

Guides Big Store

James S. Schoff

New President of The Fair store in Chicago. He succeeds Charles S. Maginnis. Mr. Schoff was formerly Vice-President and a director of L. Bamberger & Co., Newark department store.

Brokers Must Tell Customers of Firms' Financial Position

NEW YORK (AP)—Member firms of the New York Stock Exchange henceforth will be required to notify customers they may have mailed to them on written request financial statements of the firm, the exchange announced.

Heretofore, customers have had to apply in person at the broker's office to inspect statements showing the house's assets and liabilities.

The exchange explained monthly statements of member firms in the future would carry a notice telling customers they could have mailed statements, reporting the financial condition as of a date within four months prior to the request.

Use of Chemicals Largest Since 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—October consumption of chemicals, continuing the rise begun in August, was around 23 per cent higher than in July and the biggest for any month since May, 1937, Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, a trade publication, announced.

For the first 10 months of this year, consumption has run close to 20 per cent above the like 1938 period, the publication added.

Says Consumer Credit Widens Slumps in U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Consumer credit, a bulwark against depression periods during the nineteenth century, has now become a dangerously powerful factor in heightening booms and widening and deepening depressions, according to a report by Rolf Nugent, director of the Department of Consumer Credit Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, today.

Mr. Nugent found that consumer credit acted as a cushion in times of depression the last century when accounts were allowed to run and persons were able to pay off their accumulated bills when conditions improved. Now, however, the tendency is to spend anticipated income when times are good and wages are increasing, with business depressions causing sharp and violent fluctuations in business that depend for a considerable part of their income on credit practices, the report finds.

Mr. Nugent holds, however, that "the destructive potentialities of these credit fluctuations can be minimized, and economic stability can perhaps be positively promoted, by suitable national control through the Federal Reserve System of down payments and periods of liquidation for installment purchases of the principal types of consumer durable goods."

The report places the total amount of consumer credit analyzed at about $4,400,000,000 in 1923, the amount rising to $8,300,000,000 in 1929. By 1933 it had dropped to $4,600,000,000, rising again to $8,500,000,000 by August, 1937.

The forms of consumer credit analyzed in the report include installment and open-book sales credit, cash loans, and credit for personal services as medical and hospital care, but exclude real estate mortgages.

PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO.
(common)
Large unit in growing natural gas industry. Abundant reserves. Regular dividend basis. Increases in prospect.
Write for Details
Kendall G. Hathaway & Co.
THIRTY-ONE STATE ST., BOSTON

Daily *vs.* Monthly BUSINESS NEWS

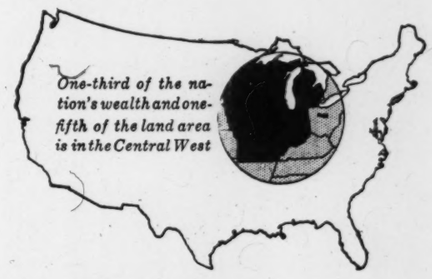
A question often asked by advertisers is: *"Do dailies or monthlies have the most effective reader interest?"* We now have the answer: Dailies are preferred in the business news field.

This fact is conclusively shown in a survey made by the Arthur C. Weick Company, Chicago, an independent sales research organization. Inquiries were directed to presidents of manufacturing companies rated over $200,000 in the Central West. Five daily, weekly and monthly business news publications were studied.

This chart shows the relative ranking of the Chicago Journal of Commerce and a leading monthly business magazine by manufacturers who read both publications:

90.4% Preferred the Chicago Journal of Commerce — 9.6% Preferred the monthly business magazine

Complete details of the survey are contained in this twenty-five page report. Executives are invited to write for a free copy.



This is one of a series of advertisements illustrating graphically the leadership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce among business executives in the Central West.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —
"Essential business news is daily business news"

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ayres Doubts Recovery Can Be Kept Going

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15 (AP) — There is no room for doubt "about the genuineness of this industrial revival," Col. Leonard P. Ayres said last night, "but there is real doubt about the possibilities of keeping it going."

"Apparently there are only three sources from which it could receive enough motive power to sustain its upward progress for any considerable number of months," the Cleveland statistician observed in his monthly business review for the Cleveland Trust Co.

He listed these sources as "genuinely big war orders, increased large-scale pump-priming" and "an important increase in the volume of new capital issues."

He said it "seems unlikely" that warring nations will order here in volumes comparable to those of 1915-16. Pump-priming expenditures probably will decrease and new capital issues depend "on such improved relations between government and business as will enhance the prospects for profits," Colonel Ayres asserted.

"Financial barometers are recording their skepticism about the future prospects of this business revival," Mr. Ayres said. "Stock prices advanced vigorously for nearly two weeks after the outbreak of the war, but in all the weeks since then they have been unable to surpass the levels they reached in those first few days.

"High grade bond prices have regained about half the losses they experienced in the early days of the war, and recently the markets have been bidding up the prices of the short-term and nearly riskless issues. Investors are again seeking safety and avoiding risks." Colonel Ayres recalled the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat for $60,000, "not far above the low price of $51,000," and said the gain in commercial bank loans "appears to have stopped."

"These financial indicators are too significant to be safely disregarded," he said, "and they all unite in telling the same story."

Rail Reorganization Financing Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Norfolk Southern Railway Company, a new company, has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue new securities to effect a reorganization of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company.

The reorganization plan already has been approved by the United States District Court for the eastern district of Virginia. The application said all bondholders' protective committees had informally approved the plan.

The new company would have a capitalization of $18,509,129 compared with the old company's capitalization of $38,652,408; and annual fixed charges, including rentals, of $296,300 compared with $890,040.

UniformBookkeeping Rules for Brokers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission adopted uniform bookkeeping rules for brokers and dealers in securities, either on exchanges or over the counter.

The commission said that the rules codified and standardized bookkeeping practices currently followed by securities firms, and did not present innovations. They are effective Jan. 2.

Business Personals

Edward W. Scheer, President of Reading Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, has been elected a director of the Association of American Railroads. Mr. Scheer, formerly general manager of the eastern lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was appointed Vice-President of Reading Company in 1932 and of the Central Railroad of New Jersey a year later. He was elected president of both companies in 1935.

Mr. John C. Kiley has been elected a Director of The New England Trust Company. Mr. Kiley is a Director of Boston Chamber of Commerce, a Director of Boston Municipal Research Bureau, Vice-President and Director of Boston Real Estate Exchange, Member Board of Managers of Children's Hospital and a Director of Wiggin Terminals, Inc.

Harry S. Wingate, assistant to the president of International Nickel Co., Inc., has been elected secretary of the International Nickel Co. of Canada, the parent company.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.87⅜	.87¾	.87	.87⅛	.87¾
May	.86	.86	.85¼	.85⅜	.85⅞
July	.84	.84	.83¼	.83⅜	.83⅞
	Corn				
Dec.	.50⅛	.50⅛	.49⅞	.49⅞	.50
May	.52⅛	.52⅜	.51⅞	.52	.52⅛
July	.52⅞	.53	.52½	.52½	.53
	Oats				
Dec.	.36¼	.36⅜	.36⅛	.36¼	.36¼
May	.35¼	.35⅛	.34⅞	.35	.35⅛
July	.32¼	.32⅜	.31⅞	.32	.32⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.53	.53	.52	.52	.53⅛
May	.54¼	.54¼	.53¼	.53¼	.54¼
July	.54½	.54½	.53½	.53½	.54½

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50. Tin steady; spot and nearby 52.00; forward 48.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Quicksilver 137.00-138.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '45-'43	109.14	109.14	109.14
20 3¼s '46-'44	109.25	109.25	109.25
6 4s '54-'44	114	114	114
7 2⅜s '47-'45	107.28	107.28	-07.28
1 3½s '49-'46 reg	109.20	109.20	109.20
2 3s '47	103.22	103.22	103.22
50 2⅜s '51-'48	106.18	106.18	106.18
36 2⅜s '54-'51	105.3	105	105.2
5 3s '55-'51	107.27	107.27	107.27
1 3s '55-'41 reg	107.26	170.26	107.26
28 2⅞s '60-'55	105	105	105
35 2⅜s '65-'58	103.31	103.31	103.31
11 2⅜s '65-'60	104	104	104

Federal Farm Mortgage

15 3s '47-'42	105.16	105.16	105.16
12 3s '49-'44	107.11	107.8	107.11

Home Owners Loan

2 1½s '47-'45	100.14	100.9	100.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
25 Am & For P5s 2030	61¾	61¼	61¾
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	44	44
14 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
22 Am T & T 5½s '43	109¾	109¾	109⅝
17 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	-107¾	107⅝
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
30 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37½	37	37½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	45½	45½	45½
7 Arm Del 4s '37	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
14 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98	98¼
18 AT&SF 4s '95	107¼	106⅞	107¼
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	95	95	95
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99½	99½	99½
9 A C Line 4½s '64	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
5 B&O rfg 6s'95	32	32	32
9 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
14 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	65⅜	64¼	64¼
15 B&O rfh 5s'95	27½	27½	27½
15 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 B&O 5s'96 F	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
27 B&O cv 4½s'60	19¼	19¼	19¾
10 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
26 B&O 1st 4½'48	64¼	64	64¼
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s'41	60½	60½	60½
3 B&O S W 5s'50	50	50	50
4 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	49	48½	49
1 B&O T C 4s'59	55	55	55
13 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	117	117	117
1 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	108	108	108
14 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	104¾	104½	104¾
24 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108⅞	108½	108⅝
3 Beth Stl 3s'65	100	100	100
22 Boston&Me 5s'67	43⅝	43	43⅜
32 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	43	42½	42½
27 Boston&Me 5s'55	43¾	43	43⅛
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	59	59	59
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	108¼	108	108
38 Bkly Man Tr4½s 66 ct	72½	71½	72½
57 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73½	72⅜	73¼
5 BklynQnC&Sb cn 5s'41	38	37⅜	37¾
8 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	81	81	81
7 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	112½	112½	112½
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	41	41	41
5 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	40½	39¾	40⅛
1 Bush Term 5s '55	42½	42½	42½
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100¼	100¾	100¾
1 Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
16 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102¼	101⅜	102
19 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100¼	100	100¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99¾	99½	99½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
8 Can Pac 5s'54	81⅞	81	81
8 Can Pac 4½s'46	81	81	81
14 Can Pac 4s perp	64½	64½	64½
34 Cen New Eng 4s '61	42	42	42⅞
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝
1 Cen Pac N J 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
12 Certain-teed 5½s'48	77¼	77	77¼
18 C&O 3½s'96D	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99	98	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s'63F	104½	104½	104½
15 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅜	11	11
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	84	84	84
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	94	94
4 CB&Q 4s 1yll '49	102	102	102
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
23 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¼	7½	7½
26 CMSP&P 8½s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	23¼	25¼	25¼
3 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15¼	15¼	15½
12 Chi&NW 4½s&5s '49	4	4	4
5 CRI&P 4½s'52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 CRI&P 4½s'52A ct	5½	5½	5¼
20 CRI&P 4s'88	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'63D	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105½	105½	105½
11 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	92¾	92	92⅛
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s'69	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 CC&StL 4½s'77	57	56⅝	57
4 CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	69	69	69
25 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	91	91	91
3 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	83	82½	82½
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	76	76	76
3 Col F&I 5s'70	69½	69	69½
7 ColoSo 4½s'80	38	37¾	37¾
47 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103⅜	103½
26 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103⅞	103⅜	103¾
18 Col Ry PwCL 4s '65	109¾	109½	109¾
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	110	109⅝	109⅝
84 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	123⅞	123⅜	123⅝
13 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106¼	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s'48	108	107¾	108
3 Con Edis 3½s'56	107½	107?	107½
13 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104½	104¼	104¼
13 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	108½	109½	109½
3 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105	105	105
8 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	111	110¼	111
5 Crown Cork 4½s'48	101	101	101
16 Crown Cork 4s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Cuba No Rr 5½s'42	32	32	32
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	47¼	46½	46½
1 Cuba RRR 5s'52	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	109	109	109
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	64	63½	63⅞
25 D & R G 4s'36	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 D & R G West 5s'55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20 Det Ed 4½s'61	111⅜	111¼	111¼
7 Det Ed 4s'65	111½	111	111½
1 Dul Miss&NorI 3½s'62	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	109	108¾	108¾
34 Erie rfg 5s'67	16	15¾	15¾
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	16	15⅞	16
5 Erie 1st 4s'96	49	49	49
3 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21½	21½	21½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4e'56	106½	106½	106½
10 Fed Lt & T 5s'42	103¾	103¾	103⅝
19 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	106¼	106	106
3 Fla E Cst 5s'74	9	9	9
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	57½	57¼	57½
1 Francis Sug 6s'56	50	50	50
4 Gen Sti Cast 5½s'49	73¼	73	73⅛
3 Goodrich 4¼s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98	98	98
1 Gt Nor 5s'73	88	88	88
6 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	82½	82½	82½
12 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83	82½	82½
6 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	91⅜	91¼	91¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 Gulf M & N 5s'50	81	80½	81
11 Gulf St Utl 4½s'61	95	94¾	95
21 Gulf St Utl 3½s'69	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 Harlem Riv&Pa5½	55½	55½	55½
7 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	122	120½	122
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	46¾	46¾	46¾
5 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15⅛	15	15⅛
10 Ill ell Tel 3½s'70 B	112	111⅜	112
1 Ill Cen 3½s'52	46	46	46
1 Ill Cen 4s'52	50	49½	49¾
1 Ill Cen 4s'53	48	48	48
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	51¾	51¼	51¼
1 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
7 Ill Cen 5s'55	61	61	61
3 Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	65½	65½	65½
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	52	52	52
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	47½	47½	47½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	99	98½	99
7 Interb R Tr 7s '32	68½	67⅝	68¼
37 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	68½	66¾	68½
78 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33	31½	32¾
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	31½	31⅛	31⅜
90 Interb R Tr 6s'35A ct	72	69¾	72
235 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56	72¼	70½	72¼
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	91¾	91	91
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	16⅜	16	16
22 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	59½	58	59¼
9 Int Paper 5s'55	94¼	94	94¼
11 Int Paper 5s'47	100¾	100⅜	100¾
18 Int T&T 4½s'52	45¼	45	45¼
18 Int T&T 5s'55	50⅛	50	50⅛
2 K C South 5s'50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
3 K C South 3s'50	65	65	65
4 K C Term 4s'60	108⅞	108½	108⅞
19 Kans G&E 4½s'80	105⅜	104⅞	105⅛
5 Keith (BF) 6s'46	101¼	101	101¼
11 Kings Co Elec 4s'49	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Kresge Found 3½s'67	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s'44	46½	46½	46½
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	49½	49	49
1 Lac Gas 5s'42	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Lac Gas 5s'39	83	83	83
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7'5	33½	33½	33½
2 Leh Val Trm5s'54	44	44	44
1 Leh Val NY4½s'40	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
13 LehValNY4½s'40asd	45	45	45
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21	21	21
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	18	18	18
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	14	14	14
4 Liggett & M 7s'44	126½	126½	126½
52 Loews 3½s'46	100¾	100¼	100¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¾	82¾	82¾
20 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90¼	90	90¼
8 Louis&N un 4s'40 100	25-32	100¼	100
26 Louis&N un 4s'40 reg	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	77½	77¼	77¼
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	108	108	108
1 Manati Sug 4s'57	37¾	37¾	37¾
102 Manhat Ry 4s'90	75½	72¾	75½
21 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	75	72¾	74⅝
23 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2031	41	39½	41
6 Marion St Shov6s'47	72¼	72	72¼
6 Mead Corp 6s'45A	103½	103	103
1 Met Ed 4½s'68	111	111	111
7 Mich Cen 3½s'52	89⅝	89¾	89⅝
14 Mich Cen Gas 4s'63	100⅞	100½	100⅞
10 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 M-K-Tex 5s'62A	24	23½	24
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	34½	34½	34½
4 M-K-Tex 4s'62B	19¾	19¾	19¾
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	23⅜	23	23⅜
11 MoPac 5s'77 F	14¾	14½	14⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s'77 F pf	14	14	14
8 Mo Pac 5s'80H	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	14	14	14
8 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	4	4	4
4 Mob&O Montg5s'47	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Mob&O 4½s'77	28½	28½	28½
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s'91	57	57	57
6 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 MonWPaPubSv 6s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
123 Mont Pow 3½s'66	99½	99	99½
5 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	42½	42⅜	42⅝
5 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	106½	106¼	106½
5 Nassau El 4s'51	40	40	40
1 Nat Acme 4½s'46	100½	100½	100½
4 Nat Dairy 3½s'51 ww	106½	106¼	106½
4 Nat Distill 3½s'49	103	103	103
2 Natl Steel 3s'65	1801	101	101
6 New Eng T&T 5s'52	125½	125½	125½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 N Orl Term 4s'53	68¼	68¼	68¾
4 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	35	35	35
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	64⅛	64½
57 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¾	57	57
14 NYC cn 4s'98	59½	59	59
19 NYC cv 3½s'52	87⅞	87¾	87¾
5 NYC L& 3½s98	62	62	62
2 NY Ch&StL 6			
10 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	66¾	66	66
47 NY Ch&StL 4			
31 NY Ch&StL 4			
8 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'47	84¼	83½	83½
10 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	1	1	1
2 NY Dock cv 5s'47	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s'51	54½	54½	54½
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	107½	107½	107½
47 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	20	19½	19¾
11 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	28	27	27
18 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19	18¾	19
3 NYNH&H 4s'55	18	15⅞	15⅞
13 NYNH&H 4s'56	15⅞	15½	15⅞
3 NYNH&H 4s'57	6½	6	6½
1 NYNH&H 3½s'47	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	15	15	15
4 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
13 NY Steam 3½s'63	104¼	104	104
7 NY S&W rfg 4s'37	9	9	9
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 NY Trap R 6s'46	85	85	85
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4⅝	4½	4⅜
2 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	56	56	56
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11	11	11
12 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12	11	11¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s'59	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Nor Am Co 3½s'40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58¾	58	58¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50½	50	50½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¼	45¼	45¼
14 Nor Pac 4s'97	69¼	68⅞	69¼
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	36	36	36
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Ohio Ed 4s'65	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
50 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ont Pw N Falls5s'43	105 1-32	105 1-32	
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
12 Pac Gas&El 4½s'57	107⅞	107	107⅜
3 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	109¾	109½	109½
32 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111⅞	111½	111⅞
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s'38	75	75	75
11 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	85¼	85	85¼
1 Pen Co 4½s'70	101	100⅞	101
1 Pen Ohio Bst 4½s'77	97	97	97
8 Pen P&L 4½s'74	107	107	107
21 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	106½	106½	106½
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	108	108	108
20 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117	117	117
4 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	87	87
11 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	88½	88½	88½
12 Pen RR 3½s'52	86⅛	85¾	85¾
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	67½	67½	67½
3 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	8	8	8
1 Peoria&PekUn5½s'74	106	106	106
16 PhelpsDodge3½s'52	112¾	112	112¾
12 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Phil Elec 5½s'67	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 Phillips Pet 3s'48	112½	112½	112½
19 PCC & St L 4½s'77	98¼	98	98¼
1 PCC & S L 4½s'40A	102½	102½	102½
3 PCC&StL 4½s'57C1	108¼	108¼	108⅛
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	100	100	100
3 Pitt&WVa4½s'60C	49	48¾	48¾
106 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	82	81¼	81¾
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	42	42	42
28 Postal Tel&Cb 5s '53	18¼	18	18
3 Prov Sec 4s'57	4½	4¾	4½
9 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s'68	109	109	109
6 PubSvcNoIl3½s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Purity Bak 5s'48	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
15 Readg 4½s'97 A	71½	71	71
7 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	99½	99	99½
5 Repub Steel 4½s'61	94¾	93½	94¾
1 Repub Stl 4½s'56	94	94	94
4 Richeld Oil 4s'52	109½	109¼	109¼
4 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	106	106	106
3 RI Ar&Lo 4½s'34	9¼	9	9
10 StLIM&S4sRe&G'33	58½	58	58½
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	19¾	19¾	19¾
11 Western Un 5s'60	70	70	70
1 Western Un 4½s'50	66½	66½	66½
4 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	98¾	98½	98½
6 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s'47	98	98	98
7 Wis Cen 4s'49	16	15½	15½
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D'36 ct	8	8	8
1 Wis Cen 4s S & D '36 ct	7	7	7
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	110	110	110
2 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Youngst S&T 5s'48	110¾	110½	110¾

Foreign Bonds

8 Agr M Bk 6s'48	28	28	28
1 Antioquia 7s'45.C	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	14½	14½	14½
25 Argentine 4s'72 Feb.	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜
13 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
22 Argentine 4½s'48	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Australia 5s'55	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Australia 5s'55	79¼	79¼	79¼
3 Australia 4½s'56	75½	75¼	75½
1 Austria 7s'57	8	8	8
19 Belgium 6½s'49	86¾	86	86⅛
4 Brazil 8s'41	19¾	18¾	19⅜
14 Brazil 6½s'26-'57	15⅞	15¼	15¼
38 Brazil 6½s'27-'57	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
17 Brazil C Rv El 7s'52	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
1 Brisbane 5s'57	80	80	80
2 Buen A 4½s 42ac'77	55½	53½	55½
3 Canada 2½s'74	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2 Canada 4s'60	83	82	83
15 BuenA4½s42sAug'76	55	54⅜	55
38 Canada 5s'52	102¾	102¼	102⅝
22 Canada 4s'60	96½	96	96½
10 Canada 3¼s'61

Flight From Poland Told By Social Service Worker

The following account of the trying experiences of American social service workers in Poland, including Paul Super, General Director of the Polish Y. M. C. A., in the flight from Poland in the midst of German-Russian invasion was written by a member of the group.

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — The flight of the American members of the Y. M. C. A. in Poland from Dubno, central headquarters of the organization, into Rumania, began Sept. 14, as German raiders were making Dubno and the surrounding towns almost untenable. The party, traveling with the Polish Minister of Social Welfare's party, squeezed into five automobiles and set off shortly after noon, intending to install in Sniatyn—the last town before one reaches the Polish-Rumanian frontier—the headquarters for the South Poland district. Sniatyn, too, was to be the headquarters of the Social Welfare Ministry.

Driving full speed ahead, without delaying a moment to view the famous towns of history we were passing through — Kozemienice, Tasnopol and Lbaraz—all disfigured with the debris of recent raids, we arrived by nightfall at Chortkow. There was no prospect of finding rooms, so we spent the night in the car. With every inch of our car filled with six people, seven suitcases and other packages, we were cramped and uncomfortable, but warm. All night long cars and trucks were passing in the inky blackness. Only the dimmest of lights announced a car's coming. From time to time civil guards passed us, walking two and two and talking in low tones.

Next morning, after a breakfast of buttered bread and eggs, there was delay, for one of our cars had run out of gasoline, and orders were to keep together. At daybreak the chauffeurs found a rope, with which we towed the disabled car into the center of the town, to a sorry looking hostel called the Union Hotel, where the chauffeurs found a chain to replace the rope and the caravan was off again towing one of the cars.

Gasoline Doled Out

Traveling about 15 miles an hour, we headed for Horodenko, not much more than a couple of hours' ride from Sniatyn. We hoped there to get gasoline enough for the rest of the trip, although gasoline was under very strict control, being doled out in small quantities only after the army needs had been supplied.

At Horodenko, as at every town and village, the population was out, gazing at the people passing through. There were hundreds of soldiers and aviators. They had been passing through Chortkow all night and now we were overtaking them.

The chauffeurs succeeded in getting about 10 quarts of gasoline for the five cars and we arrived at a village near Sniatyn, selected for the headquarters, only to find that it could accommodate only 120 and there were already 600 there. We went on to Sniatyn and by dusk had located rooms in a Jewish home. A well-dressed young woman led us into a spacious, but almost bare room which was to be ours.

The family, although it was their Sabbath eve, had moved the furniture out of what appeared to be their dining room, set up an iron cot, brought in a bench on which to set our things, a stool on which was set a big wash basin, and two chairs. Thick blankets were hung over the windows and a candle supplied a faint light. I could see plaster dust on the floor where heavy furniture had been hastily moved from the wall.

Porch Filled With Plants

Next morning we went out in search of breakfast and when we returned, much to our surprise, the room had been thoroughly cleaned. Indeed the morning light showed us that we were in a villa, a very spacious one, that probably had been the home of Polish gentry. We had one of the big front rooms opening into a nice hall, which led to a glassed-in porch full of plants. There was a garden filled with shrubs. People were coming and going—several attractive Jewish girls and as many young men. This was their New Year season and there was much visiting and gay chatter. No one would have suspected, looking upon this group under the trees that the downfall of a state was impending and that in less than two days this town would be in the hands of the Russians.

The grown daughters of the house came and talked with us. They were well-educated people, much concerned over the Polish situation, and much reassured on learning that the Y. M. C. A. was to make Sniatyn its southern headquarters. They were anxious to do everything possible to assist us.

We had just written out a telegram instructing the secretary who was to help us with the southern sector to come at once, when word came that we must be off immediately. The Russians, we learned, were expected any moment and the only course was to get into Rumania if possible.

Refused Pay for Lodging

As it happend the Minister had asked us only two days before for our passports, to be sent to Kuty for Rumanian visas in case of emergency, so we were without them. We did not wish to alarm the family, so we told the daughters we were traveling with the Minister from place to place and that we moved at his orders.

We wanted to pay them for our two nights' lodging and their trouble, but, like other people in the Polish towns where we had been, they would take nothing. We stood by the cars waiting the order to leave that might come any moment. We had bought some rolls, but hadn't stopped to get them buttered. These would do for lunch. At 1 o'clock the order came.

We were close to the border and by 2 o'clock we were there. We waited at the barrier 11 hours, for the Rumanian authorities had had instructions to admit Polish aviators and reserve officers and these had to precede us.

But at last we rolled across the frontier and spent the rest of the night traveling toward Cernauti. In the first village the Ruthenian population came out with buckets of hot milk, bread, and apples. We had not had our money changed and could not pay them, but they asked no money and saw that everybody was served.

Although without passports, we passed through several villages without any difficulty, our Polish permits showing that we were American citizens. Our intention was to reach Bucharest, where we could get in touch with New York. Arriving at Pascani about dusk, we were told we must be interned. The police were to find us rooms. But it was too late and we spent the night sitting on chairs in the police station. Nothing was done by the police to make things easier.

Trip to Bucharest Arranged

About noon the officials began sending us out to hunt for quarters in charge of the police. Finally we found rooms in a cottage in which the man was a Czech and his wife a Pole. We borrowed enough Rumanian money to pay for a telegram to the American consul in Bucharest, telling him we were held because we had no passports.

An order for our prompt release was the result. But there was no money for a railway ticket. We intended to borrow from the Poles, for the Poles could get Rumanian money, but the Polish soldiers were under an obligation to leave Rumania in five days and needed their money. After four days of internment, the Consul in Bucharest, not understanding why we had not arrived, came with a Rumanian army captain to find us. The trip to Bucharest was promply arranged.

Of our friends whom we have left behind in Poland one hardly dares to think. The condition of those here in Rumania is harrowing enough. We meet on every hand men who have had to leave their families somewhere in Poland, or wives who have no idea where their husbands may be. Yet, overwhelmed by the tragedy as the Poles are, they are trying to think of the future that may make amends for the present.

Gifts From America Finding Way To Friends Inside Germany's Lines

NEW YORK (AP)—Americans by the hundreds, principally those of German extraction, are finding a way to hurdle wartime barriers with Christmas packets of food for loved ones and friends in the German Reich.

A New York exchange guaranteed to take bags of food down any chimney in the old country.

Thus, America's Christmas voice in words that are universal transcended the bellow of Europe's cannon and spoke only of good will.

Orders for food packets are cabled by the New York firm or otherwise transmitted to neutral countries bordering Germany where Company agencies fill them and take them into the Reich.

Manager H. Entrup said the Company guaranteed to hang thousands of food parcels on Yuletide trees beyond the Rhine, or give the money back.

The New York State Superintendent of banking required the Company to post $200,000 to provide refunds if deliveries failed to reach the recipient.

Christmas donors resorted to the system after the Postoffice Department recently banned acceptance of parcels for "Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the free city of Danzig because of disruption of transportation due to war conditions."

Other countries were unaffected by the order, postal officials said.

Christmas food gifts destined to run military barriers were limited by the Company to 10 pounds per package.

The most popular order was a single $5 or double $10 order, and the usual gift consisted of one pound each of coffee, tea or chocolate, butter, fats, cheese, oatmeal, and rice, and a half-pound of soap, 200 grams of beef, 300 grams of condensed milk, and 50 grams each of cinnamon and pepper.

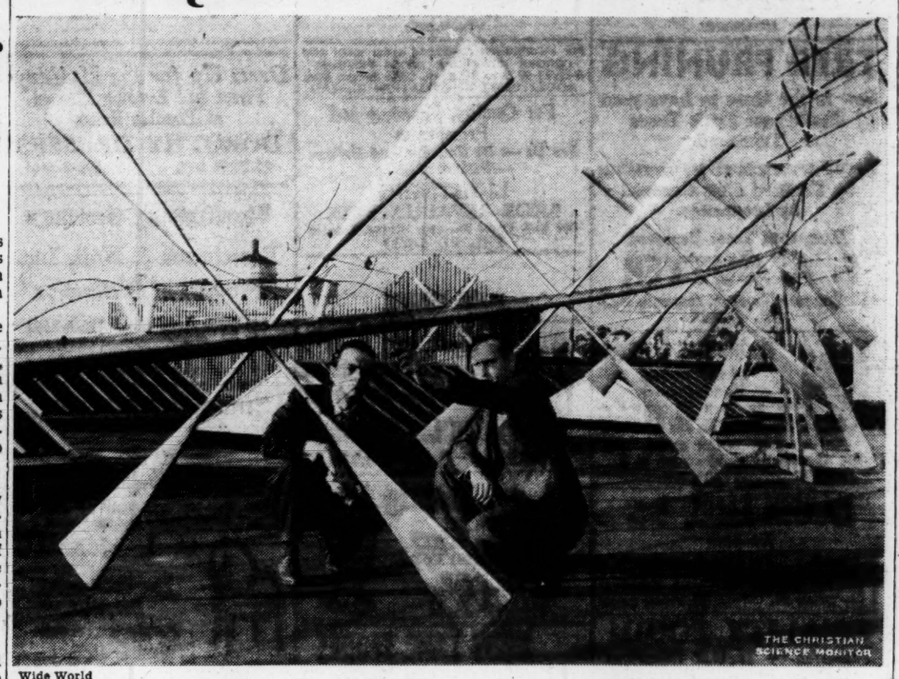
Deliveries are undertaken not only for German citizens but for prisoners of war if their friends in America know their whereabouts.

Mr. Entrup said citizens of Yorkville, a German-American community here on the upper East Side, are swamping his exchange with orders, although many orders are coming from every State in the Union.

German recipients sign receipts, he said, which are returned to the American donor, adding that poor families are not required to pay German duties while those able to pay are charged 20 per cent duty.

The Company has been sending food orders to Central Europe for 20 years, he said, but wartime restrictions and food rationing have increased orders drastically.

It's Queer but It Sends Out Pictures



Wide World

Strengthens Television Service for Californians

The new duralumin television aerial for W6XAO of the Don Lee Network in Los Angeles, Calif., which was designed to produce a better signal for California television sets. Left is Thomas S. Lee, president of the Don Lee chain, and right, Harry R. Lubcke, director, who constructed the aerial.

New Radio Chain Due to Open Jan. 1

News in Radio

Radio circles are abuzz with the rumor that a new national radio network, to be called the Transcontinental Broadcasting System, is expected to be in operation about Jan. 1, 1940. Though some 400 major stations of the 800 in the United States are tied up with the four coast-to-coast networks of three major radiocast companies, strength is lent to the new network formation by the fact that the head of one of the largest time-buying agencies has already contracted for large blocks of time on the new proposed set-up.

Principal figure in the new proposed transcontinental radio network is Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, and head of his own Texas State Network. Mr. Roosevelt owns the station in Fort Worth, which is the key station of the Lone Star State's group of 15 stations. Mr. Roosevelt has "loaned" John T. Adams, his executive vice-president to Transcontinental to act as its president. The vice-presidents of the new network are John Roberts, director of KMOX, St. Louis Times-Star station; Lester E. Cox, who operates KCMO, Kansas City, Mo., and KGBX-KWTO, Springfield, Mo., and William A. Porter, Mr. Roosevelt's Washington attorney. Robert M. Thompson, manager of WJAS and KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa., is secretary, and H. J. Brennen, owner of these two Pittsburgh stations, is treasurer of the new network.

The presence of these responsible radio executives, plus the fact that Hill Blackett, head of a large Chicago advertising agency which last year purchased more than $9,000,000 of radio time, seems to point to the fact that financially and programatically the proposed network is off to a good start.

Another reason for the establishment of the new network is said to be young Mr. Roosevelt's objection to the new code of the National Association of Broadcasters regarding controversial programs. A radio commentator himself, he is said to regard the new network as a potential outlet for controversial radiocasts. He is said to have offered the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, with whom he has had many air disagreements, time on his own Texas Network and the new network. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's network of 45 stations was considerably depleted when John Shepard, III, operator of the Colonial Network in New England, agreed to abide by the NAB code. The code forbids radiocasts of controversial issues on paid time.

Farm Problem Goes to Town As Taber Opens 73rd Grange

(Continued from Page 1)

thing to do is to improve it, he suggested. He proposed:

Increase in farmer participation.

Reduction of state and Federal control.

Abolition of the "historic base" method of arriving at acreage quotas.

But acreage reduction alone will never solve all farm problems, the Grange executive declared.

"The goal which we must seek is something better than WPA for the worker and Government checks for the farmer. All that ablebodied men ask is a chance to work, under decent conditions and at fair wages. All that the farmer asks is a fair price and he will do the rest. This twin goal cannot be brought about immediately, but it should be the ideal toward which all strive."

Agencies Praised

For some phases of the Administration's farm program Mr. Taber had only praise. Among them he placed surplus commodity distribution, the marketing agreement set-up, the food stamp plan, crop insurance, the ever-normal granary, crop loans, soil conservation program, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Establishment of the Farm Credit Administration to consolidate farm lending agencies was a good move, said Mr. Taber. He recommended as a further improvement setting up of a nonpartisan farm loan board to manage the vast enterprise, and to safeguard it from political pressure in the future.

Looking away from problems of the farm business, the Quaker head of the Grange urged a strong peace policy for the United States. Farmers, he said, do not want war; they do not want added dollars "if they come to them stained with human blood." But preparedness to keep this Nation out of conflict calls for something more than the building of navies and equipping of armies

Dangers at Home

"No matter how great the might of our armed forces," Mr. Taber continued, "if there is hunger and want, then the Nation faces greater dangers than from a foreign foe.

"The greatest call for preparedness, however, is that of preparing the minds and hearts of people to live at peace with their neighbors as well as neighboring nations."

Mr. Taber, who has served 16 years, the longest term of any national master of the Grange, has asked that his successor be chosen. Elections are biennial in the Grange. Two years ago Mr. Taber attempted to resign, but was persuaded to continue in office. This year, with the Grange facing an important event in its history, the 75th anniversary meeting in 1941, there is likely to be a strong demand that this vigorous well-liked leader continue at his post for another biennium.

Plans are already on foot for the big celebration two years hence. It is proposed to build a national Grange headquarters, probably at Washington, and the 800,000 members of local granges are being urged to find ways to raise the necessary funds.

At the present time, the Grange is a growing organization. Reports show that this year, for the fifth consecutive annual period, the national organization sustained a net gain in membership.

"On Oct. 1 there were more granges in good standing and fewer delinquent than at any other hour in the entire 73 years of Grange experience," Mr. Taber told the convention.

Memership in this organization is stable, too. There are 51,000 who have records of 25 years of unbroken membership. On this list is written the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who joined in Dutchess County, New York, long before he became a national political luminary.

Varied Programs

The strength of the Grange lies in the merging of social with business activities, reports from many communities show. In the grange halls, small buildings in the open country built for social gatherings, members meet around long tables to eat abundant country food, sing songs, and listen to programs arranged by Grange lecturers or by lively youngsters in the juvenile granges. Great diversity marks these local programs. Recent reports showed some of the following types of activity in local granges:

A round table on topics of the day was conducted by the County Center Grange of Altoona, Ill. Cascade Grange, in Oakland, Maine, put on a minstrel show, followed by dancing of old and new dances. Candler Grange, in North Carolina, devoted itself to buying a piano for the school cafeteria and to establishing soil testing work in the community. Delaware County, Iowa, through its Prairie Center Grange, sponsored a plowing match, and has conducted play acting contests. These activities are typical of those going on all over the country. Out of such social meetings, say Grange leaders, grows the feeling of fellowship and solidarity which makes the national farm organization strong.

Epigrams Sprinkled In Grange Address

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 15

Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, sprinkled epigrams through his annual address. Here are some of them:

"The need of the hour is to realize that freedom is not free. Our blessings and our liberties were purchased by sweat, suffering, blood. They can be preserved only in like manner."

"Debt is but another name for taxation."

"Those who long for a workless, worryless world are like the grasshopper who perishes with the first blast of winter."

"Every effort to turn a tenant or a landless farmer into a farm owner is good business, good economics, and good patriotism as well."

Alaska's New Radiocaster

In a region suggesting primitive conditions, KFAR, at Fairbanks, Alaska, boasts luxurious modern studios atop the city's Lathrop Building. Acoustic cork, Philippine mahogany, handsome carpets, modern studios, and light control, are some of the features of this modern station.

Alaska's newest radiocaster, KFAR, operates with 1,000 watts power on 610 kilocycles, a wavelength, which, if obtainable in the United States, would be extremely valuable. An RCA transmitter energizing a 300-foot mast makes radio programs available now to many in the interior of Alaska, to whom even reception in the United States has been spotty. The station's primary daytime coverage is about 250 miles, while at night it is said to be heard consistently throughout the Territory.

KFAR is the result of the activities of Austin E. ("Cap") Lathrop, its founder-president, and operates under the picturesque title of Midnight Sun Broadcasting Company. Mr. Lathrop received a plaque from grateful Alaska citizens at its dedication six weeks ago.

Frost Reports Begin

Floyd Young of the United States Weather Bureau at Pomona, Calif., has begun his seventeenth year of radiocasting frost forecasts in the citrus belt. Last year during the winter frost season these programs were announced for three months; this year 10 southern California stations are carrying Mr. Young's reports seven nights a week to help the 20,000 orange, lemon, and grapefruit growers.

Missouri Liquor Code Bars Santa Claus From Drink Ads

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 15 (AP)—A drastic new liquor code—putting official restrictions in liquor advertising—was made public by Walker Pierce, Missouri Liquor Supervisor. Regulations became effective today.

The liquor department has no control by law over advertising except as it affects window displays, but Mr. Pierce laid down several sharp "suggestions" to advertisers, asking them to eliminate:

1. The picture of Santa Claus from liquor ads.
2. Any illustration of women or children.
3. Any statement, design or device that is obscene or indecent.
4. Any statement describing liquor as beneficial and healthful.

The new regulations officially outlawed hostesses from night clubs and gave liquor inspectors the right to supervise floor shows and other entertainment facilities of drinking places.

Very Obliging

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The police accused William E. Binder of speeding 46 miles an hour.

"I don't believe I was going that fast," he told Municipal Judge Charles S. Cooter, "but to save your time, as well as mine, I'll plead guilty."

He even lent the Judge his fountain pen so the Jurist could write "fined $15."

Lithuania Improves Flax In Seeking Larger Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—Plans for improving the quality of Lithuanian flax are gathering momentum here. In view of Soviet Russia's withdrawal from world markets in favor of other commodities, it is felt the moment is opportune for reorganization and standardization of methods of preparation of Lithuanian flax fiber, so that this country may take the place of the U. S. S. R. in this respect.

Lithuania has 80,000 hectares (about 197,600 acres) under flax cultivation, and this industry is one of the few economic ventures in Lithuania which can export without Government subsidy. It is recognized, therefore, that the raising of the quality and quantity of flax production is a matter of first-class national importance.

The great need is to modernize and to systematize existing methods of working up the fiber. At present those important processes in the preparation of the flax for the market are left to individual initiative instead of being regulated in conformity with technical requirements. Each flax cultivator has his own working-up tradition, and the result is a diversity in shade, strength, and flexibility of the prepared flax, although the plants are grown from the same kind of seed.

The Lithuanian Chamber of Agriculture has established at Panemunelis, Rokiskis District, an experimental station to investigate methods employed by West European countries for the working-up of flax fiber on an industrial basis. The actual buildings are practically completed and it is being equipped with the necessary machinery and apparatus. For the retting processes there are at present 10 pools which can accommodate the crop of about three-quarters of a hectare. The water needed for the retting pools is electrically pumped from the Seteksna River.

In order adequately to organize this enterprise it is hoped to provide some spacious sheds and warm water retting pools, so that the yield would be a seasonal capacity of 2,000,000 kilograms of fiber, which would equal the crop yield of 850 to 900 hectares.

A comparison of prices paid for flax on the foreign market shows that for Belgian highest grade flax for example the price paid is more than double that paid for the corresponding grade of Lithuanian flax. Of all the flax sold by Lithuania up to the present only 3 to 4 per cent has represented the highest grade. But it is hoped that through experimental work on the lines of the Panemumelis Station this condition will soon be remedied.

U. S. Talking Self Into War?

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15 (AP)—The United States is in danger of talking itself into war, Dr. Edvard Hambro of Norway warned.

"I don't see how America can stay out of war," the Norwegian authority on international relations said. "Everywhere I've been during the last two months, I've heard the same opinion expressed—that no one wants war, but everyone believes in the inevitability of becoming involved. This is no way to keep neutral."

Dr. Hambro, son of C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, said that the situation appeared to be shaping into a long and static war, with both sides unwilling to sacrifice men and fearful of new war techniques. The cost of maintaining armies, Dr. Hambro said, was greatly overrated.

"It's cheaper than WPA."

N. Y. Clock Gives Utmost Precision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The telephone company's latest gift to the people of New York is believed to be the most accurate timepiece displayed to the public anywhere in the world. From now on it will stand in a window of the American Telephone & Telegraph Building at 195 Broadway, long known as the "correct time corner" of downtown New York.

Designed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, its possible variation from correct time is limited to a few hundredths of a second. Its electrical mechanism is driven by an exceptionally steady current controlled by apparatus at the Laboratories, accurate to one part in 10,000,000. Eight other clocks enable passers by to see at a glance the time in Rome, Honolulu, Sydney and other distant cities.

Referring to the control apparatus at the Laboratories, Walter S. Gifford, President of the company, said, "Just as the Government's Bureau of Weights and Measures keeps a standard pound and a standard inch to measure all other pound weights and inch rules by, so we, who deal so much with the frequencies of electrical waves, have our own frequency standard. What we are doing here essentially is to run the clock under the control of this precision standard; and the clock's accuracy, therefore, furnishes an interesting illustration of the technical precision required in rendering telephone service to the Nation.

Meteorite Added To Limited Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A meteorite that was heard and seen to fall by a farmer in Indiana about 55 years ago has been given to the National Museum in Washington by Stuart P. Perry of Adrian, Mich. Despite the long time since the "messenger from outer space" arrived it is of the greatest interest to research because the list of meteorites that have actually been observed falling ot earth is so short.

The meteorite came to Mr. Perry, who has recently described it in a Smithsonian publication, from the collection of John Collett, formerly State geologist of Indiana, so that there is no question of the authenticity of the information regarding it. The geologist's nephew, John S. Collett, of Indianapolis, furnished the following details:

"The meteorite now possessed by you was found in Vermilion county, in Helt township (Indiana), by a farmer who saw it fall and heard the explosion as he was walking from his barn to his house between nine and ten o'clock in the evening. The next day he examined his fields and found a place of fresh earth that looked as if a small blast of explosive had been discharged—a sort of ragged opening like a small post-hole. Upon excavating he found the specimen you now possess, which was brought by the finder in person to the professor (Collett) at the State House in this city (Indianapolis)."

Fertilizer Men Hear Warning Against War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—At its fifteenth annual southern dinner meeting here the National Fertilizer Association, Nov. 7, Samuel B. Pettengill, former Congressman from Indiana, stressed the inescapable relationship between material resources and modern war. He said that if a war effort is made by this country, it may easily result in loss of the United States own independence to a totalitarian dictatorship form of government.

The substance of the technical discussion in the convention was that the European war would have little effect upon supply or price of fertilizer, contrasting sharply to the condition of a sudden rise of prices in 1914. In fact, adequate supplies of all principal plant foods and control of their distribution have been effective in bringing about actually a price decline since the European war began in September of this year.

Dean Paul Chapman of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture stressed the eventual disappearance of "cotton economy" in the Southeast and discussed the problems of adjustment this change has brought upon the farm population.

N. Y. Judge Loses Income Tax Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York State law of 1937 assessing a personal income tax on salaries of State officials was declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals Nov. 14 in a test case brought by one-time Supreme Court Justice William Harman Black, of New York City. The decision directed Justice Black to pay the State $1,681.17 in income levies.

Mr. Black held that the law violated the State Constitution because it attempted to tax the salary of a Justice of the Supreme Court who took office before its passage and argued that the tax would impair the obligation or contract and deprive him of property without due process of law.

Henry Epstein, Solicitor General, in summing his argument before the Court, quoted Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes that "to require a man to pay the taxes that all other men have to pay cannot possibly be made an instrument to attack his independence as a Judge."

Justice Black was raised to the Supreme Court bench on Jan. 1, 1923 for a 13-year term and was re-elected in 1936 for a term which would have expired in 1950. He reached the age of retirement in 1938, however, and automatically retired. He received an annual salary of $25,000.

Long Beach (N. Y.) Mayor And Bodyguard Shot

LONG BEACH, N. Y. (AP)—Mayor Louis F. Edwards was shot and killed, and his bodyguard, Police Sergeant James Walsh, was wounded Nov. 15 at the Mayor's home.

Soon afterward, Patrolman Alvin Dooley presented himself to Long Beach police for questioning.

Dooley was formerly President of the Patrolman's Benevolent Association. Last week he was defeated for re-election by Patrolman Walsh whom the Mayor had favored as a candidate.

Witnesses told police that as the Mayor and his bodyguard emerged Patrolman Dooley drew his revolver and fired at the Mayor. A spectator, Frank Coombs, manager of a nearby apartment house, described Patrolman Dooley as pulling a half-filled bottle of liquor from his pocket after the shooting.

Patrolman Walsh attempted to disarm the assailant and was shot once.

N. Y. Labor Union Held Immune In Conspiracy Case

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The first of three counts in an indictment charging 17 officers of a corporation and 11 officers of a labor union with conspiracy was dismissed by Queens County Judge Charles S. Colden today. He decided that a labor union could not be prosecuted for working to create a monopoly.

Defendants are officers and board members of the Atlas Lathing Corporation, and 11 officers and members of the Wood, Metal and Wire Lathers International Association. The first count charged they conspired to form a monopoly in the lathing business in Queens.

Judge Colden held that the business code as amended in 1932 specifically excluded labor unions from prosecution in such cases. He asserted it was clear the Legislature intended to give special privilege to labor unions in connection with efforts to create a monopoly in a trade.

Albert Short, Assistant District Attorney, argued that the law, although for the benefit of unions, was not intended to cover cases in which the union co-operated with an employer.

The two remaining counts charge the defendants with attempting to "cheat and defraud" M. Symington, Inc., a building corporation and by illegal means to have attempted to prevent the Kingrest Corporation from completing a building.

Blackouts in London Turn Women Back to Knitting

LONDON (AP)—Blackouts and long evenings have started a boom in knitting. Women who have been evacuted, finding small means of occupying leisure time in lonely villages, have taken out their knitting needs to while away the time.

Garments range from sweaters for personal use to heel-less bed socks and operation stockings for hospitals.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES earn extra money spare time selling "NO-MORE-RUNS" for hosiery. Agents proposition and sample free. Good profits. SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS CO., 3462 N. Clark, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

Let us take care of your Property Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN. Supply friends, associates, beautiful guaranteed hosiery, silk slips, cotton novelty. Free hosiery repair. Commissions. Livingston Hosiery, 261 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

STUDY ACCESSORIES

STUDY board, ¼" ply board 30"x18", stained or painted, suitable for lap, easy chair or bed; ideal for writing or study (Quarterly support). $3.00 postpaid. STUDY BOARD, 328 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Completely furnished 4-room suite; living room, 2 chambers, kitchen-dinette, tile bath, shower, linen and blankets; also unlimited gas and electricity; $85. Others from $42. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Kenmore 0482.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

LADY wishes to invest moderate amount of capital, time and services in return for partnership in small but thriving and congenial business. Send full particulars. Write Box L-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 0113
Opposite Repertory Theatre Open 9 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
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CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
Tap and Ballet

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS — Pedigreed, paper broken, Peaster & Garrett stock; ideal pet for apartments. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
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FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER—White, experienced, cooking, serving, light cleaning; 2 days weekly, 2-8 p. m.; give particulars and references. Write Box M-54, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman housekeeper, experience children, 2 in family; mother-teacher, daughter 5 yr.; Floral Pk. 2394-M; 105 Marshall Ave., Floral Pk., N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

ATTRACTIVE home to share near Grand Canyon of Penn.; good opportunity for right party. MISS MARTHA A. GISIN, The White Gates, 1 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—7-room home, 4 bedrooms; nice garden; garage; close to stores, church, school and train; quiet, residential street; good heat; $55.00 month. Phone MRS. COPP, RI 6-5156-R.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON — Practitioner's office available for time; centrally located. Box K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver. Estate Jewels Appraised. B. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, peaceful home for rest and study; excellent food, improvements; week or year; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #3.

WOULD you like a home in the country? Every convenience. Excellent food. Write for information. L. W. RING, Enfield, N. H.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report. 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
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HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

FOR SALE—Corner brick apartment building, N. Y. City; store on ground floor; bargain. Inquire NASON, Sandacre, Orangeburg, N. Y.

REWEAVING

DAMAGES rewoven invisibly. FABRIC REWEAVING CO., 400 E. Fordham Rd. (Rogers Dept. Store Bldg.), Bronx, N. Y. Raymond 9-5523; mail orders filled.

ROOMS AND BOARD

READING, MASS. — Room and board, sunny room, bathroom floor; station and bus; business or elderly people. Tel. 1189-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2920 38th N. W.—Bright, cheerful room; new home; twin beds; two closets; private bath. EMerson 5022.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study, near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON — Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., S-8. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Attractive single, front room; near the Christian Science church. Ken. 9196.

BOSTON—One double, one single in private home; business people; students preferred; parking. 9 Blackwood St., Suite 3. Evenings.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough Street—Attractive outside room in private home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0838.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 229 St. John's Pl. Main 2-2998—Sunny room; innersprings; use kitchen; block 2 subways, church. SMITH.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, sunny room, street floor, water in closet; smaller room, 3d floor; permanent; transients. Com. 9323.

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HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Bright, quiet room, opposite bath, $6.00; business person; convenient transportation. AC. 4-2384 (MITCHELL).

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd)—Bright, attractive single-double; near church, transportation. RIverside 9-4566 (Apt. 56). CRAM.

N. Y. C., 440 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7B—For gentleman only; attractive, sunny room near bath in elevator apt. with private family; block to subway; $7.00 week. Call or phone UN. 4-0478.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively, newly furnished room; centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Large light comfortable room, twin beds, preferably business people, good transportation; Shady Side. Ph. MO. 2057.

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CONFIDENTIAL, capable service for lecturers, practitioners, teachers and students. GRACE E. TIFFIN, Boston. KEN. 2458.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE man, experienced hotel cashier, checker 5 years; cross-country driving; mechanical ability; references; go anywhere. Write Box J-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CONSCIENTIOUS, capable office worker seeks position with responsibility, if possible eastern seaboard; in publisher's office preferably, but anything welcome; experience writing, mathematics, selling; also working knowledge of French; lesser degree German; married; American; references. Write Box X-71, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-MAID would like position with American family in or near Boston; best references. Tel. Mys. 6859.

WOMAN, competent, offers her services as practical nurse or housekeeper; excellent sewer, good reader. Tel. Olinville 5-5335 or write Box W-41, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK wishes position, light housework; good references. Write Box H-34, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

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CAPABLE woman for practical nursing, or reading, by day or hour; typing; drive car. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A BIG cash price for worn coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-7969.

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ZIPPERS repaired or replaced on all clothing and luggage; very reasonable. ZIPPER SERVICE, 19 W. 34th. N. Y. C. WI 7-7770.

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COAT HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Blatt's is prepared with a large assortment of Coats for men and women, boys and girls, tots and infants.

Dress coats and sports coats, fur trimmed and plain. All at prices scaled to meet your individual needs.

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M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. at SO. CAROLINA

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Avenue 2124 Atlantic Avenue
1700 Pacific Avenue

NEW JERSEY

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Mixmaster and Hamilton Beach
Does mixing and beating better and so much easier

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Taxi Service
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for All Occasions
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Also Storage and Complete Service
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Victor, Columbia, Bluebird and Decca Records
Radios $9.95 and up
All makes of radios repaired
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Hats That Are Priced at **1.95 to 4.95**
"Smart But Wearable"
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Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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ONE STOP SERVICE
All makes tires and tubes
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Holiday Hairdress
Whether it's a gay formal evening or a busy day at work, you'll feel better, look better, if your hair is done at Guillaume's.
GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
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Linens
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HABERDASHER
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GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

Your Thanksgiving Table Should Be Tastefully Arranged With a Centerpiece of Flowers
by
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington St. Hoboken, N. J.
2828 Boulevard Jersey City, N. J.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

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Est. 1890
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MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

GRUEN WATCHES
CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

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Have You Seen Our
NEW DRESSES
Price Range and Size to Fit Every Need
THE RE-CE-LY SHOP
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A Fuel for every Purpose
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Coal
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Coke
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24 Hour Service

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream in Fancy Moulds for Your Thanksgiving Dinner
Homemade Candies, fresh daily
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Delicatessen—Groceries—Fruit
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RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENTLAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

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FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store
GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
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Mont. 2-4144

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BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
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GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

Winterize Your Car
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
640 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
Mont. 3-0700

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

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Now is the time to have your Shade and Fruit Trees Trimmed.
Tree Surgery in all its branches by Trained Men Covered by Insurance.
Dangerous Trees Removed
F. A. CUTTER
486 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J.
OR. 4-2492

"North Star" Blankets
Monogrammed Handkerchiefs
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for your
RADIO and BATTERY NEEDS
4 So. Willow St. Montclair 2-4048

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

NUTLEY

Abbey Coal Co., Inc.
For Blue Coal,
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Phone Nutley 2-1616
Delawanna, New Jersey

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It pays to shop at
ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
350 Main St. OR 3-0757

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery, Office Equipment
Greeting Cards, Books, Toys, Gifts
239-241 Main St. OR 3-2243

The **Morris Shop**
Thanksgiving Specials in
OVERCOATS and SUITS
296 Main St., Cor. Day St.
Phone OR 3-0700

Olsen's Hollywood Floral Shoppe
Floral Artists
87-89 Main Street, Orange

Fresh Dressed Maryland
TURKEYS
Fred's Market
183 Main Street OR 3-7055

SOUTH ORANGE

Sickley Bros.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 West South Orange Avenue
SO 2-1840

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
Nonesuch Mince Meat.....2 pkgs. 23c
Flako Pie Crust.....10c pkg.
1 Hostess Glass Dish and 3 Cakes Lux Toilet Soap, all for.....20c
185 SOUTH ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4700

PASSAIC

PLAINFIELD

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

Quality Meats, Poultry and Fish
P. M. Foy
QUALITY MARKET
442 East Fifth Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PLFD. 6-4262, 6-4562

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See Us — We Call For and Deliver —Without Charge
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SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St., opp. Strand Theatre
TEL. PL. 6-2637

RED BANK

W.-B. and Formfit Foundations
Girdles, Brassieres
Alice Ming Corset Shop
86 Broad Street Opp. Strand Theatre

Admira Beauty Shop
EXPERTS
IN ALL BRANCHES
OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Telephone 1772
10 Broad Street
Red Bank, N. J.

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
RED BANK 1967-J
28 Broad Street Red Bank

Jones Filling Stations
ESSO SERVICE and GENERAL REPAIRS
ATLAS TIRES—BATTERIES—SUPPLIES
Prepare Your Car for Winter
RED BANK, N. J.
Phones 1845—3828—1294

Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.
Deluxe Dry Cleaning
(We Operate Our Own Plant)
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Phone 442

SCHNEIDER'S MARKET
Quality Meats, Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries. Free Delivery
TEL. NO. 2653
21 West Front St., Red Bank, N. J.

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
20 West St. Call R. B. 686

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.
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"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
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See Our Display of
Useful Christmas Gifts
for the Whole Family
THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop. RI. 6-2721
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

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Dress Up for the Holidays
Street and Evening Dresses
at Popular Prices
DOROTHY DRESSES
25 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6346

Thanksgiving Greetings
Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
"Flowers of Distinction"
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Esso
Free Call-for and Deliv — Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

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Fine Upholstering
Draperies
Furniture—Carpets
55 Union Pl. Sun. 6-4068

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
Furniture Can Be Cleaned
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Summit 6-2122—23

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Rd. Sum. 6-0209
Floral Decorations
Flower Bowls and Vases
Suitable for Gifts

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

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Claridge Shoe Shop
SPECIALIST IN
Better Grade Shoes
For Men, Women, Children
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PHONE UNION 7-3045

Tel. UNion 7-4279
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JEWELER
785 BERGENLINE AVE., UNION CITY N. J.
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Novelties

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Complete Line of Fall and Winter Dresses, Coats and Silk Hosiery
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TEL. UNION 7-4089

PAlisade 6-9506
Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Mobilgas
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

Standard Merchandise, Newest Styles, Correctly Priced, for Your Needs, always available. Also, Grey Silk Gloves and Neckwear for Usher Use.
BOB SHORT 'Furnishings for Men'
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Near 39th St. Phone Union 7-1545

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Bonat Bake Shop
HOME OF BUTTER BAKED CAKES
Thanksgiving Specialties
Pumpkin and Mince Pies
and Rich, Spicy Fruit Cake
220 E. BROAD ST. Phone WEstfield 2-2250

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

Say "*Thanks*" with *Flowers*
Table Centre-Pieces and Gorgeous Gifts of Colorful Blossoms at Prices within your Budget
DOERRER & SONS
167 ELM ST., WESTFIELD, N. J.

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418,

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

QUALITY MARKET, Inc.
"Westfield's Most Economical Market"
Phone Westfield 2-1831
120-128 E. BROAD STREET
6 Phones—No Waiting
Food Store Complete with Everything Good to Eat

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

Paul Allemann
Jeweler Watchmaker
Telephone Westfield 2-0736
104 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

BIVONA BROS.
VARIETY FISH MARKET
Lobsters, Oysters, Clams
Scallops, Shrimp, Crabmeat
25-27 E. Broad St. Phone 2-3042

WEST NEW YORK

Decorate your Thanksgiving Table with
FLOWERS
from
SCHNYDER'S FLOWER SHOP
800 Bergenline Ave. West New York, N. J.
Union 7-2353

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

METHEHOLD & METTGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
932 HAMILTON STREET

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

ERIE

PUSSY WILLOW TEA ROOM
LUNCHEON—DINNER
Sunday Dinner Served 12-3
Make Reservations Now for Thanksgiving
114 East 8th St. Phone 45-208

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 West Seventh Street Phone 23-637

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

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9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
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Do It Early This Year
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 West 10th Street
"Gifts That Keep on Giving"

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Vanity Fair Kneelast Hosiery
The up-and-down stretch of the balanced Kneelast feature gives you complete freedom in in knee action.

LANCUNA OVERCOATS
You'll appreciate the warmth . . . and the lightweight comfort of our beautiful new Lancuna Overcoats . . . and just
$35
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

Erie Book Store
Books Make Ideal Christmas Gifts
Ask for our Catalogue
We Carry Books Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Beautiful Line of GREETING CARDS
Delivered or Mail Orders Filled
17 EAST 8TH ST. PHONE 23-354

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Phoenix, Gold Stripe and No Mend Hosiery
Ideal for Gifts

Mrs. Eleanor C. Brooks
AVON
will bring fine Avon cosmetics to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
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The ONLY JEWELER in ERIE
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HAMILTON—LONGINES—ELGIN
Adopt our lay-away plan.
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
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DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
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HARRISBURG

Harolds VALETERIA
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5238

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 N. Market Square
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

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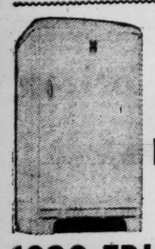
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

The Nancy Alice
formerly of Green Hill Farms Hotel
345 West Lancaster Ave., Haverford
GIFTS
LINGERIE HOSIERY
BABY THINGS, GREETING CARDS

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown



The World's
FIRST
Cold Wall
Refrigerator
Preserves foods better than before possible.

1939 FRIGIDAIRE
An utterly new and different way of building a refrigerator, developed by Frigidaire. The famous Meter-Miser cuts current costs. Don't miss it!

W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Road Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

PHILADELPHIA

Have You Seen Our Lovely Selection of
Thanksgiving Day Cards and Gifts
for Men, Women and Children?
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad (Arcade)
5603 N. Broad (Olney Ave.)

RCA Radios
Sales—Service
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in Every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Philadelphia's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Company
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing While You Wait
Knotting 75c, $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
All Kinds of Jewelry Repaired
GRACE A. CLYMER
912 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859

Furrier and Ladies' Tailor
Remodeling
Last season's furs, cloth coats and suits delightfully remodeled to the new mode. Economically, too.
MAX EISENBERG
1517 Spruce Street—Kingsley 4380

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
109 So. 18th St., Phila. RIT. 1882
Phone Orders gladly taken.
HOME MADE PASTRIES
of all kinds on sale and to order

PITTSBURGH

SPORTSWEAR DAYTIMES FORMALS
PERSONALITY comes to you at
The Wardrobe
190 N. CRAIG ST., PITTSBURGH
Sizes 9-40 Schenley 1813
CHARLES MATHENY
IVY AND WALNUT STS., PITTSBURGH

Esso
Mention This Advertisement
Get a FREE Key Chain

PITTSBURGH—East End
Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Select your Christmas
FRIGIDAIRE
NOW—Buy on Terms at
POMEROY'S
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET
PRACTICAL GIFTS FOR MEN
A small deposit will hold your selection until Christmas.
Paul's MEN'S SHOP
827 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
THANKSGIVING DAY
will be observed November 23
Order Your Holiday Poultry
or Meat in Plenty of Time from
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253
RICHARDS
TOY CORNER
The place to come for toys to be treasured — and for children's furniture, too.
FRONT AND BUTTONWOOD STREETS

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

What Will He Wear This Winter?

For skating, for hiking, for school and for all boys' activities . . . You'll find just the styles he likes best in our Boys' Shop.
SAMTERS

Strong Enough to Protect You,
Large Enough to Serve You,
Not Too Large to Know You.
Your Account Invited
THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C.

SEWICKLEY

Knapp Drug Co.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
Broadway Pharmacy
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Early American Toiletries

TRADE IN YOUR OLD SWEEPER
Liberal allowances granted on a
HOOVER
the sweeper that is years ahead. Let us tell you about the HOOVER.
$52.50 up
Hegner Hardware Co.
439 BEAVER STREET

Select Fruit Market
"Eatmor" Cranberries
Make This Your Headquarters for Holiday Poultry
TEL. 1900 510 BEAVER STREET

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
"ZERONE" Anti-Freeze

SWARTHMORE

INSURANCE
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia
FAIRLAWN STORES
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—GROCERIES
MADISON BROS.
413 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 1913

1940 Dodge Plymouth
RUMSEY'S
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
HOME HEATING
Air Conditioning — Oil Burners
Bathrooms Remodeled
ALEXANDER HEATING CO.
119 MARLBOROUGH ROAD
E. Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boulevard 1351

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
Phone Madison 53(
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave
Lansdowne, Pa.
LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

YORK

The Accessory Shop
"Kayser" Hosiery and "Mark Cross" Gloves in the newest fall shades and styles. Large assortment of Handbags and Handkerchiefs.
231½ SOUTH BEAVER STREET

ANNETTE BEAUTY SALON
38 South Beaver St.
Anna Strayer
Phone 6221

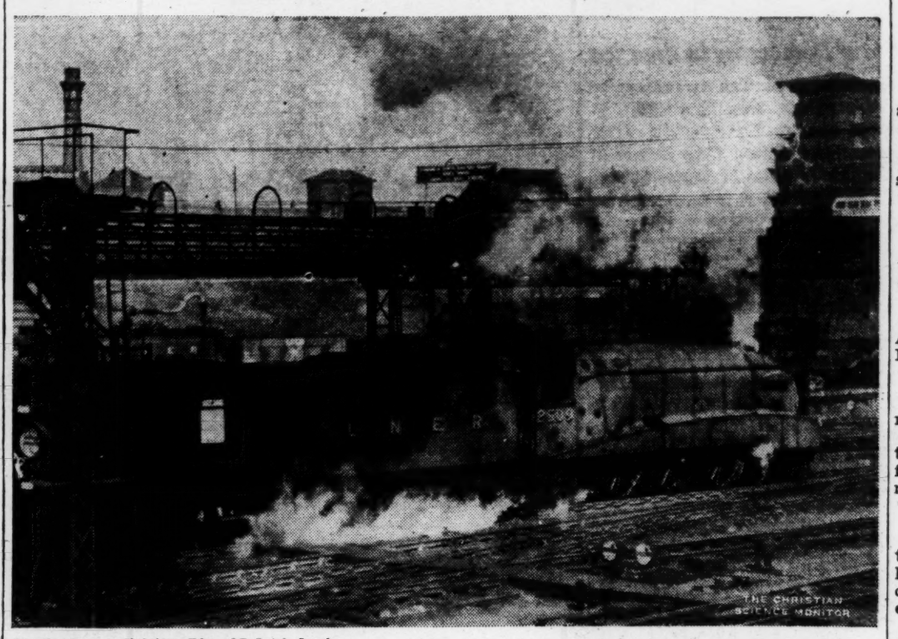
HOME-MADE
Cakes and Cookies
Delicious Fruit Cakes and Fine Candies at the
Ray-Mae Shop
146 E. MARKET STREET

"THE DOG SHOP"

Feeds, Furnishings. Complete line of Pet Supplies. Canaries. Gold Fish.
Dog Beds for $1.00 up
514 S. George St. Phone 7147

Daily Features Page

Business as Usual in Britain



Monitor Camera Club from Edward P. Leigh, London

The L. N. E. R. flyer puffs out of Kings Cross, London, for its six-hour journey to Edinburgh

A Word a Day

Protean

Example: "He escaped by his *Protean* Arts; now appearing like an Eagle, the second time like a Tygre, the third like a Serpent." (Purchas: "Pilgrimage.")

Test: Without first looking below, test your vocabulary by underlining the synonym of the word italicized above:

magical — mythical
metamorphosing — hypnotic
compound — noxious

Pronunciation: Preferably *pro'-te-an* (o as in old, e as in create, a as in account); but the word is acceptably pronounced with accent on the second syllable.

Derivation and definition: According to classical mythology, Proteus was a prophetic old man of the sea who tended Poseidon's scales on the island of Pharos, off Egypt. To anyone who could seize him and hold him, he would foretell the future. But to escape he would metamorphose himself into any shape he pleased.

We use "protean" to describe that which is changeable in form, or which executes movements involving shifts of shape. An amoeba, for example, is a protean creature. In a humorous vein, the term is applied to an actor who plays a number of parts in a play.

Daily Quotation

HANDS that ope but to receive
Empty close: They only live
Richly who can richly give.
—WHITTIER

It Has Been Said of Reproof—

No reproof is like that we clothe in a smile and present with a bow.—Bulwer.

Confront improper conduct, not by retaliation, but by example. —J. Foster.

I will chide no breather in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.—Shakespeare.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartache.—Shakespeare.

Before thou reprehend another take heed thou art not culpable in what thou goest about to reprehend. He that cleans a blot with blotted fingers makes a great blur.—Quarles.

Rebuke not in anger, nor with severity; hard words are like hailstones in summer, beating down and destroying what they would nourish were they melted into drops.—Anon.

Aversion from reproof is not wise. It is a mark of a little mind. A great man can afford to lose; a little, insignificant fellow is afraid of being snuffed out.—Cecil.

Reprove thy friend privately; commend him publicly.—Solon.

The silent upbraiding of the eye is the very poetry of reproach; it speaks at once to the imagination.—Mrs. Balfour.

When anything is said against you that is not true, examine yourself and consider what you have said or done that may administer a just occasion of reproof.—Plutarch.

In Lighter Vein

Patience Will Win

"Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things," said a passenger in a railway compartment.

"Nonsense, sir!" said a fellow-passenger. "Will patience and perseverance enable you to carry water in a sieve?"

"Certainly!"

"I would like to know how?"

"By waiting patiently for the water to freeze."—Kentish Mercury.

Ahem!

Anti-third-term boys take solace—
F. D.'s back is against the Wallace.

True to Name

"What are we having for dinner?"

"Sponge cake, dear. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Holmes, the flour from Mrs. Brown, and the milk from Mrs. Smith."—Grit.

Always Something

"Well, old man," Simpson said to his friend who had just inherited a fortune, "I reckon I ought to offer my congratulations, eh?"

"Oh, I don't know," the new-rich sighed. "I suppose wealth has its points but it's sure to rob me of one thrill, at least."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I'll never again experience the thrill of paying off the last installment on something."—Kentish Mercury.

In Modern Reverse

She got a chance in business—
He'd sought work in vain.
So she acted as provider,
And he ruled the home domain.

He posted her on business,
She home-trained him more or less;
And though in reversed positions
Each won a distinct success.

And, each had done his duty
To round out married life;
He'd made her a good husband,
While she'd made him a good wife.
—E. M. C.

Vocations

Wholesale Sweeping

Approaching a number of small merchants who couldn't afford the services of a regular janitor, a young chap agreed to sweep out their stores each day for a nominal sum. Some he cleaned in the early morning, before the shop opened; others, after the doors were closed at night. He also swept the sidewalk in front.

Since these duties required only a few minutes to perform, he was able to sell the idea to a sufficiently large number to make a living for himself.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

PLAYING CLASSICAL MUSIC REQUIRES FASTER THINKING THAN ANY OTHER ORDINARY ACTIVITY!
AMERICAN MOTORISTS DRIVE 250 BILLION MILES EVERY YEAR.
APPLE PIE IS THE FAVORITE DESSERT ON RAILROAD DINING CARS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hands Across the Sea

(London Observer)

London

A twelve-year-old girl living in Philadelphia has sent to the King a dollar note, which she asks should be used to help evacuated children.

The letter is addressed to "His Majesty King George, London, England," and says, "Please accept the enclosed dollar note from my savings, which you can use for the children that had to be evacuated from London. It is very kind of you to send them away before any real danger occurs.

"When I go back to school, I am going to save from my weekly lunch allowance until I get enough money to send to you to help the children of England. I will also ask my friends to do the same."

The Minister of Health, Mr. Walter Elliot, has replied on behalf of the King thanking the girl and saying that the dollar has been sent to a fund to provide the warm clothes and strong boots for the children for the cold winter weather.

Odds and Ends

Earthquake Recorders

Of the 412 seismological stations scattered over the world, 63 are in the United States.

Times Have Changed

Just three of the American Navy's present-day battleships have more fighting power than the entire fleet Dewey commanded at Manila.

Kinds of Gulls

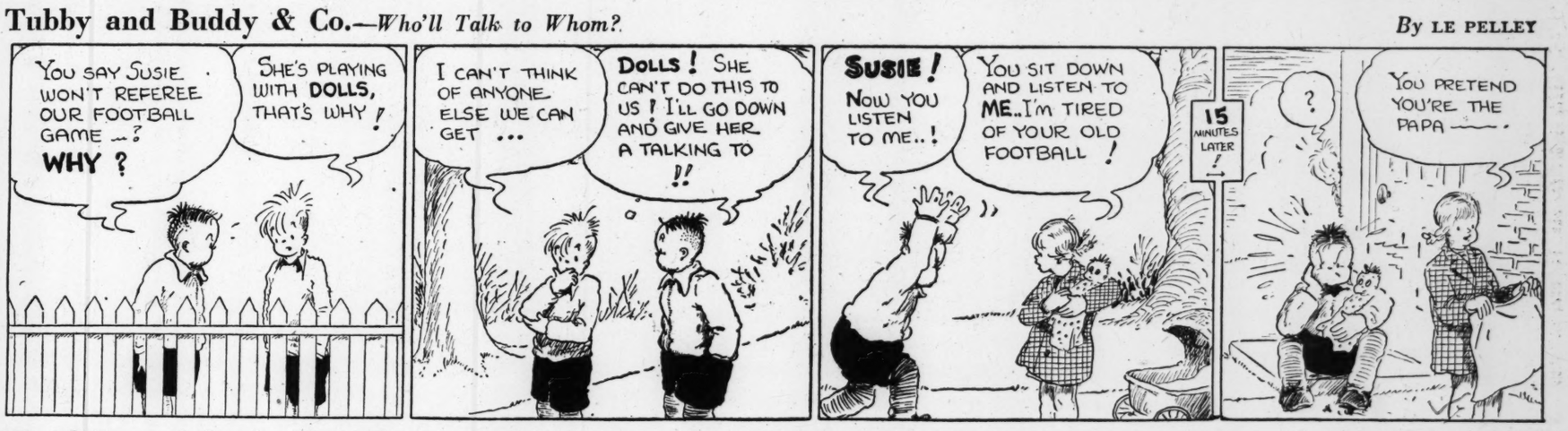
In North America alone, 23 species of gulls have been recorded. These range from the great black-backed gull, almost as large as an eagle, to small creatures scarcely larger than robins.

Aggregate Youth

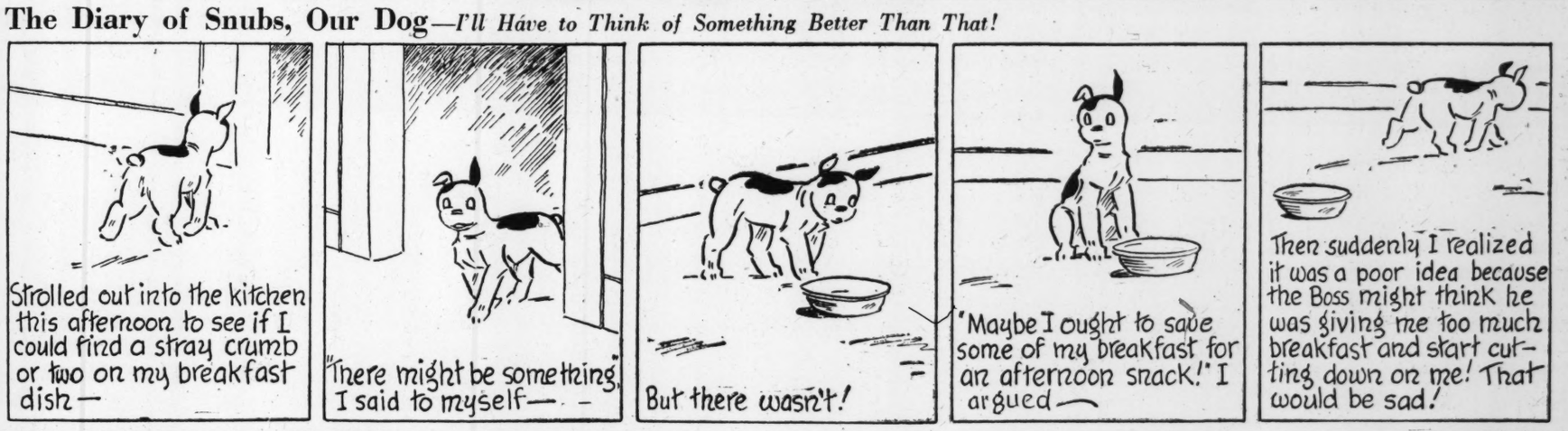
According to life insurance statistics, the highly industrialized city of Gary, Indiana, is the "youngest" of the nation's cities of over 100,000 population. Only 1.7 per cent of its inhabitants are over 65 years old.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who'll Talk to Whom?*

By LE PELLEY


YOU SAY SUSIE WON'T REFEREE OUR FOOTBALL GAME—? WHY ?
SHE'S PLAYING WITH DOLLS, THAT'S WHY!
I CAN'T THINK OF ANYONE ELSE WE CAN GET ...
DOLLS! SHE CAN'T DO THIS TO US! I'LL GO DOWN AND GIVE HER A TALKING TO !!
SUSIE! NOW YOU LISTEN TO ME..!
YOU SIT DOWN AND LISTEN TO ME..I'm TIRED OF YOUR OLD FOOTBALL!
15 MINUTES LATER
?
YOU PRETEND YOU'RE THE PAPA——.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Have to Think of Something Better Than That!*


Strolled out into the kitchen this afternoon to see if I could find a stray crumb or two on my breakfast dish—
"There might be something," I said to myself——
But there wasn't!
"Maybe I ought to save some of my breakfast for an afternoon snack!" I argued—
Then suddenly I realized it was a poor idea because the Boss might think he was giving me too much breakfast and start cutting down on me! That would be sad!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And Everybody's Happy*

By THE HAGERS

"STOP, CUMULUS, PLEASE! DON'T YOU KNOW YOU'RE POURING TOO MUCH RAIN BELOW?"
"IT'S HARD TO GAUGE THE RIGHT AMOUNT," HE THEN CONFESSED, "WHEN YOU LOSE COUNT."
HE FLUNG HIS SPRINKLING CAN ASIDE. "I'M THROUGH NOW, SUN," HE LOUDLY CRIED,
THEN TOSSED GAY, COLORED STREAMERS OUT. "A RAINBOW!" CAME THE JOYFUL SHOUT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Obs. Rare"

The trouble is that there isn't a word for it. In that simple fact lies a major reason for the war.

Clearly we overstate. There are several words. But as Maurice Chevalier used to say—and may repeat as he tours the front lines in a tin hat—no one is using them now.

The words have to do with integrity. And though it may seem something of a shock, words having to do with integrity appear to have become old-fashioned. Gradually. Over the years. Until there are no terms in our living language, no familiar work-a-day words, to turn "integrity" into a specific modifier of men, or governments.

It is really serious. When it happened is difficult to say. But think: What is an adjective with the meaning of "integrity"? Don't be surprised if you don't know. For you won't find it in the little dictionaries.

And when you go to the big ones, the words are labeled "obs. rare."

What manner of age is this in which we live, an age which can say that the things of integrity can appear "obsolete"? What sort of time surrounds us that dares to brand as "rare" those modifying forms of an expression that touches one of the strongest moral virtues?

Integrious . . . integritive . . . integrous . . . one has to go back to Bobby Burns and 1784 to find these words in common use. Can it be that the moral advance of a century and a half has left its vocabulary behind? Or is there, in this thing of words, a hint that somewhere our sense of values may need a bit of strengthening?

For it is no small thing that statesmen today are forced to say: "This war must go on until somehow there is raised up a Government with the qualities of integrity and honesty on which we can depend."

Of course it's much more than a matter of words. There is need of the virtues that they embrace. Those virtues are a part of man's basic heritage. But they appear to need to be learned anew.

From behind the ramparts of his formulae and his theories, Dr. Albert Einstein, perhaps unwittingly, has touched upon just this problem. In a message to the Institute for Advanced Study he elaborated some of the tasks ahead of educators. And heading the list was the admonition "To establish . . . moral and social principles and standards and educate for character along those lines. . . ." Moral principles. The things of integrity. They are possessed only as they are understood.

Home Town Paper

Today no small part of the city postman's pack is made up of tightly-rolled, cylindrical objects whose delivery is expectantly awaited alike in placid home and busy office and which, opened, reveal a digest of doings in distant communities.

With the writing of lengthy, leisurely letters an all but vanished art, the transplanted city dweller is finding in the old home paper a welcome substitute. It presents a printed panorama of the small-town life of which he was once a part, enabling him to visualize the comings and goings, the sayings and sojourns of former acquaintances and intimates.

Big-city residents, contrasting its modest bulk with their own mattress-like publications, may be inclined to view lightly this unpretentious result of small-town journalism, but to the subscriber it is welcomed as a refreshing visitor from home, a chatty "country cousin," who, while eager to impart the news, is equally ready to depart, once he has given it.

Through "typographic television," the former citizen of the small community sees the friendly merchant with whom he formerly traded departing on a vacation trip and is glad that affairs seem to be improving for him. Through the same medium he mingles with the Saturday afternoon crowds on Main Street, renewing all but forgotten asociations.

Although its circulation may be limited, the home town paper's sphere of influence is large. Its regular reading by "former residents" refreshes with recollection fragile memories which otherwise might wither in the arid air of mere busy-ness and success.

German soldiery in Poland are reported to have destroyed the statue of Woodrow Wilson in Poznan. Mr. Wilson, if he were here, might comment, as did Emperor Constantine when told a mob had smashed the head of his statue with stones: "It is very surprising, but I don't feel hurt in the least."

Church and State Again

Long has separation of Church and State been a major doctrine of democracy, but never has it had a more undemocratic defender than the chief American spokesman of Communism. Earl Browder attempts to persuade Americans that Russia is the promoter of peace and friend of freedom by attacking the peace plea of Pope Pius as subversive of democratic doctrine. But the more effectively Mr. Browder assails the combination of Church and State, the more effectively he attacks the Soviet system.

For Stalinism, so far from separating Church and State, sets up a new ecclesiasticism based on worship of the State and unites it with a new despotism. Russians are asked to render to the new Caesar directly more than the old Tsar got through the Church, and to God less than ever. Mr. Browder, assailing an old evil, offers in Moscow a poor advertisement—a new and aggravated form of the same thing. In Russia men saw the oppression that results when a materialistic Church combines with a materialistic State. Freedom has not come by completely submerging the Church in the State. It will come only as more spiritual concepts of God's government free the two from each other and both from materialism.

Clearer Skys for Shipping

In the complex and delicate interweaving of moral and economic problems now affecting American shipping in the North Atlantic as a result of the Neutrality Act, the outlook is somewhat less dark than a week ago. There are certain losses in employment and in profits to be taken, but when those are frankly faced, many alleviating circumstances appear.

First is the lessening of public suspicion that the spirit of the law will be legally evaded through transfer of American ships to Panama or other foreign registry. President Roosevelt's apparent decision to bar such transfers has cleared the air. For while this plan would keep both American seamen and the American flag out of dangerous waters, it would not keep out American financial interests. Moreover, the plan looked so much like a device to circumvent the law that it cast doubts on the Government's good faith. From the standpoint of national unity and good will it is well abandoned.

A somewhat more helpful plan is being tested by the Black Diamond Lines' chartering of the Norwegian ship, Olaf Bergh. This arrangement almost entirely cuts out the remaining American interest—that of American property—from dangerous waters. Its utility will depend largely on public feeling. If Americans consider that the interest of a shipping agency is not enough to involve the Nation in case the ships are sunk and if there is no feeling that the act is being evaded, this plan may ease a hard situation. But perhaps its best result is that it indicates substantial chances for exchange of routes. The Olaf Bergh has heretofore been operated by an American firm in the trade between North Atlantic ports and South America.

A further suggestion is in order. A considerable number of the United States Line ships now barred from their previous trade routes, including the so-called B boats and the two "516" President boats, are within two years of being twenty years old. It should be possible to sell these and perhaps others of the 61 ships estimated to be laid up by the Act, to belligerent shipping interests, and to apply the proceeds against the present program of new American construction, thereby furthering efforts to bring United States shipping up to date. The current high level of cargo shipping rates should expedite the process.

Rubbing Out the Red

Connecticut's towns just now are taking especial pride in becoming debt free. In the past year, thirteen more of them attained this status, bringing the total to twenty-one. Another baker's dozen expect to match their neighbors' achievement next year.

The remarkable thing about this struggle to become free of debt is that it has continued and actually been accelerated during a depression when welfare costs were forcing many other communities deeper into the red-ink columns. An imponderable factor in this situation is the keen rivalry among towns to pay off the bonds. This results in lower taxes, and attracts new residents and industries, thus accelerating the progressive cycle.

The Bookshelf

The Rise of Democracy in America

In the epilogue to his THE AWAKENING OF AMERICA (New York: John Day. $3.75), V. F. Calverton sums up the objective of his twenty abundant chapters: "The history of this country has been the history of democracy. . . . In a phrase, it is democracy for everyone. That democracy was won . . . only after a long, carking struggle. Democracy is always the result of struggle. It has never been achieved in any other way, and it can never be preserved in any other way."

Mr. Calverton's book is a record of the struggle; among the spiritual progenitors, in Europe, of the seekers who came to America, and among the settlers of New England and the other colonies along the Atlantic seaboard.

* * *

"The democracy that America achieved in Colonial days was an outgrowth of an agrarian nation. . . . It was the democracy of a simple, agricultural people, whose quarrel was not with the way they made a living but with the way proprietors, governors, and politicians interfered with the way they lived. They needed political power to combat such interference, to thwart such designs.

"For people living under such conditions political democracy was enough."

Then Mr. Calverton goes on, in the final paragraphs of his epilogue, to enunciate the conclusion foreshadowed throughout his book: namely that democracy is not a static condition but something that changes with the new necessities of different eras, and that in an industrial age, political democracy is not enough, but needs to be supplemented by industrial democracy. This he defines as endowing every individual with the right to hold his job, in bad times as well as in good, the right to vote in terms of his job, and emancipation from bondage to an employer.

Mr. Calverton stresses class conflicts and repeats again and again that most of the Englishmen who came to America were of the lower middle class, and that consequently the ideas which embody American economics, politics, and morals are chiefly lower middle-class.

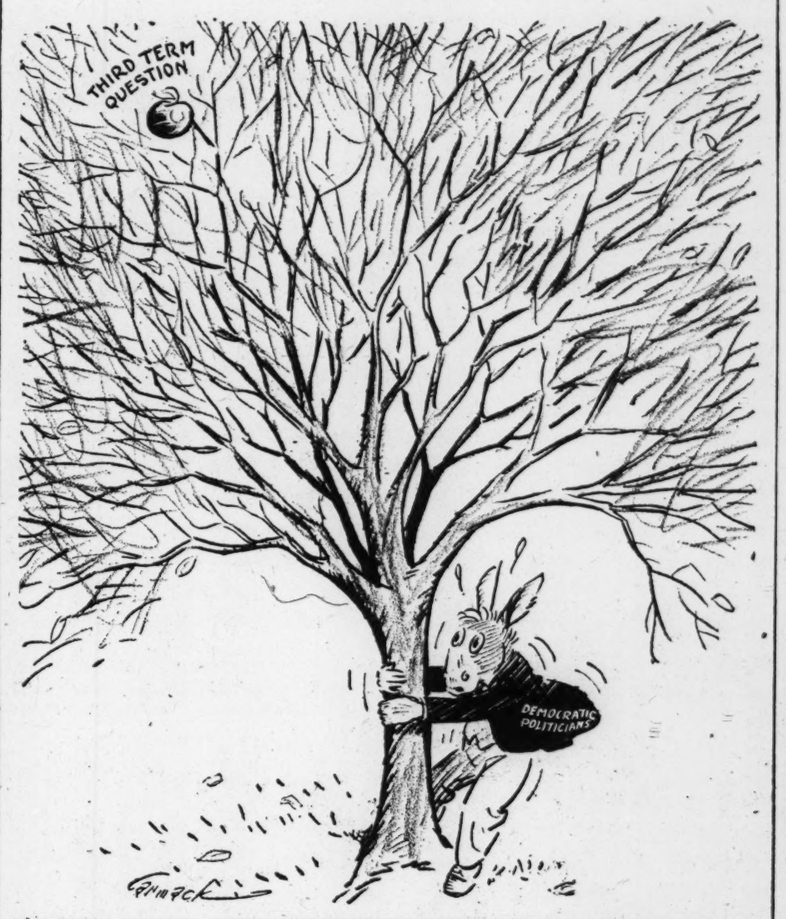
* * *

Individualism, born in England, had its origin in religious revolt. Dissenters, rather than Puritans, according to Mr. Calverton, were the real founders of the American tradition, but in making this point he forgets that almost immediately there arose a very real separation between the Puritan church of New England and the Established Church of England. He makes an interesting study of the respective influences of economic condition and religion in prompting emigration to America.

The story of the settling of each colony has been told by many writers and sometimes with equal research and careful documentation. The difference here is that the emphasis is on the struggles of the people for representative government, for freedom of thought and speech and press. Mr. Calverton's list of honorable mentions includes, pre-eminently, Roger Williams; also Nathaniel Bacon of Virginia; Peter Zenger, the New York publisher, and the lawyers who defended him; David Lloyd, who fought the people's fight against proprietors of Pennsylvania. The account of the early communistic societies and religious equalitarians, and the decline of democratic ideals among them as their prosperity increased, indicates the writer's distrust of wealth.

W. K. R.

Hard to Shake Loose



Conspiracy Against Conscience

On a Scottish Island

"And d'ye see yon auld castle? Well, in the year 1412 . . ."

It was Dugal Shaw, the blacksmith, who was speaking. He was leaning comfortably against his own rose-clambered door. There was a hush in the air—just the wash-wash of the waves and, from some woodsy glen, the lovely call of the cuckoo. The mountains showed dark and impressive against the sunset's colors and I sat entranced, hearing one quaint legend after another, until a solemn "boom" from the church steeple reminded me that it was 10 o'clock. At the sound of the bell, according to island tradition, all proper people should start for home.

The following day I was talking with Dugal again, but this time mostly on business. Annie, the Scottish lassie with whom I was staying, had proposed (in order to see the different views) that we cycle around the island. The distance wasn't so great and the trip "sounded" delightful, but I must have some trial spins first. Dugal had a few bicycles for hire and as he wheeled one forward, I asked what he thought of the weather—those clouds, for example. He assured me easily, "Oh, they'll scud awa'."

But they didn't. I had not even reached Corryvegen Point when a "smirr" began to blow in my face. I hurried back to the "smiddy" and as Dugal took the handlebars, he said, "That's a fash for ye. I'm sorry ye didna get your ride." (No thought, evidently, of any loss to himself). I inquired what I owed him and he echoed in surprise, "Owe me? Not a farthing. Ye hadna the thing mair nor a wheen meenites."

There was a tacked-up card with prices. "Ninepence an hour? That means sixpence for half, threepence for . . ." He broke in with a genial laugh, "I'll tak' siller, and wullin', when it's due me, but it isna the noo. And I gied daft advice. Mony a one would be blaming me for their wetting."

From that stand he would not budge.

* * *

Two days later I tried again, but had hardly gone a mile when mists began to roll from behind the Hound's Tooth and then came the rain. And again the matter of payment was argued. A man "couldna deevide ninepence into next to naething."

Annie, from the window, had seen me turn back. She approached now, wearing a hooded cape and bringing one for me. As we walked toward the village, where she had some buying to do I told about the dispute with Dugal. "That's what you get for listening to him," she observed, shrewdly, and added with a merry grin, "by the hour."

"But I want to practice riding a bicycle and I can't risk his in the rain another time until I've paid—at least once. Annie, do think of some way to accomplish that."

Just then, I put my hand in my sweater pocket and discovered that I had left my purse behind. Annie said, instantly, "That's fine. You can send Andra Todd, the bellman, crying a reward for it, and pay Dugal that way."

"But," dubiously, "won't Dugal know . . . ?"

"No. Jess Gowdie and her cousin from Kimra Vey stopped at the 'smiddy' for a moment or so, just before you got there. It could belong to one of them. They've driven up to the farm; so he can't ask them. We'll keep out of his sight so he can't ask us and we'll make enough stops that you might have dropped it anywhere. Andra's fee will be a shilling, and to look right, the reward, of course, ought to be more."

"How would half a crown do? If only Dugal doesn't refuse . . ."

"He won't. This'll be different."

* * *

Next morning, the town crier, starting at the far end of the waterfront and stopping every few hundred feet to clang his bell, announced that the finder of a lady's purse (of certain description) would receive reward by delivering said purse to him. People, as usual, opened doors and windows, and horses were "whoa-ed" to a standstill while he was giving the message. But he got no farther than the "smiddy." Across the stretch of water we could see Dugal hasten out. The two men stood there, obviously talking. Others soon joined them. Then they all dispersed and Andra, his bell tucked under one arm, came tramping round the bay with my "lost" property.

That afternoon we dropped in to thank Dugal. He seemed immensely pleased. He said, "Mony's the time I've haired Andra Todd roarin' aboot rewards and I've aye wondered what I'd feel like if ever I got one. Noo that I have," this with most charming boyishness, "I feel like hangin' it on my watch chain. That's what I feel."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"It Is Nice to Be Victorian Again"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Present world conditions are giving back to us in Britain many things we fancied we had lost, are linking us up with days when candles and oil lamps lit our homes, when horses drew our traffic, and bicycles carried us about. It is rather nice to be Victorian again, to see horses doing duty in London streets, to wobble a bit behind handle bars and ring a bell instead of sounding a horn.

It is nice to learn anew the almost forgotten art of wick trimming, and to revert to the "penny save-all" method of our childhood whereby the candle may burn to its last gasp. For a time, at any rate, we quite enjoy it. At the first whisper of the rationing of electricity and gas the brass candlesticks that for long have done duty as ornaments only were put to use again, and the old oil lamps that have lain neglected on some corner, have been cleaned and filled up and made to burn anew. The petrol ration books brought bicycles from cellar and attic, dusty and rusty for the most part, but only needing a pump and a polish to put them on the road once more. Already there has been some rivalry among the old bicycle owners as to who can produce the earliest type. At the moment a veteran machine of the "Penny Farthing" variety, built in the workshop of Harrow School in the year 1883, holds the record. It may be seen any day rattling its huge front wheel and miniature back wheel along the roads of Sussex in a way that is calculated to blot out all sense of war and give back the peaceful atmosphere of fifty-odd years ago.

London D. A. L.

WPA and Domestic Help

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent issue contained an article on the editorial page concerning WPA workers refusing jobs.

I should like to say that about five months ago I phoned the WPA office in Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., seeking domestic help and was told that they had no such workers on hand but would let me know when they had. I have never heard from them and have often wondered where all the people are who are seeking work? I know personally of many women who would be glad to pay a reasonable price and give a good home to unemployed girls. This seems to me to be a field which the WPA could help to encourage girls to engage in.

Among my own friends and acquaintances I have noticed that girls engaged in this work have more time to themselves during the day than their business sisters and as many evenings free (taking into consideration that no one can do justice to whatever work they may engage in and be out every night).

It does not seem to me that domestic work is presented to girls in the right way. It should be pointed out to them that in addition to the salary they actually get must be added a substantial amount in consideration of the fact that they do not have to pay room rent or pay for food. They do not have to pay out money for carfare or lunches and very little for clothes compared with business girls because uniforms are supplied.

The average domestic worker has a good bit more money left at the end of the month than has the business girl with the same education and of the same age, assuming of course that they have not gone beyond high school and a short business course.

Why cannot the WPA do something about this if there are so many people looking for work? (MRS.) E. W.

Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

Religion in the Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With great interest was the news item read, "Teach Religion in the Schools, Teachers Urge." Your letter correspondent in a recent Monitor appears to object to the idea. She writes, "Religion should be taught in the church and home, where it belongs." She is right! But the trouble is, it is not done. Times have changed; few parents today (there are some, but few compared with our vast population) sit down daily and read the Bible to the children, or require the children to go to Sunday School or church—or set any kind of an example by going to church themselves. What possible harm can come in teaching the fruits of the spirit which Paul says are "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance"?

Your correspondent writes further: "I defy anyone to enumerate the kinds of religion that would have to be represented in the schools."

Only one—the religion of the Bible. Why should Americans grow up knowing all about Caesar and Napoleon and knowing nothing of Moses, Joseph, Jesus or Paul? With little trouble almost anyone could name a dozen children of their acquaintance who could not repeat one Psalm but who will know Shakespeare, Milton, and other poets. Why could they not be taught the words of David and Jesus?

If we are to preserve our nation for good, some thought must be given to the spiritual needs. "Where there is no vision the people perish." (MISS) E. R.

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Aviation Outstrips Itself

By Rex Miller

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The vast improvement in airplane design and construction, under the stimulus of war orders, will remain to bless mankind long after war is over, say executives in the big factories turning out fighting planes for the American, Canadian, British, and French armies.

"Some of our effort for better ships, being directed primarily towards strictly military requirements, will have no immediate peacetime value," says a clear-eyed young plant manager, "but most of the work in aerodynamics which we are carrying on will have permanent importance. It is hastening the day when air travel will be the normal form of passenger transportation."

The aviation industry is growing so fast and developing so widely that many of its leading executives admit they can hardly keep abreast of events. The full significance of what happens today is not grasped until tomorrow, or perhaps next week.

"Within the past year I could have used 500 additional trained aeronautical engineers," says a factory chief. "But I have been able to find only eleven who fully measured up to my requirements."

These Southern California plants are all running two shifts. They expect to have to run three shifts, and some of them are already building additions to the acres of shop and hangar space at their disposal.

They do not admit that there is anything unwholesome about this rapid growth. The immediate stimulus has come largely from war orders, but a vastly enlarged civilian and commercial demand is expected to justify expansion on a permanent basis.

* * *

Here is an example of how fast things are happening, and with what far-reaching consequences.

One of these plants has designed and produced a single sample of an interceptor pursuit plane that flies more than 400 miles an hour. It is a tiny thing, as compared with most military ships. It is so compact that the fuselage has to be bulged out a bit at the sides where the pilot sits, so he will have the room he needs.

A test pilot recently took the ship across the United States in record flying time, making two stops on the way. His flight was so fast that only twice in the transcontinental journey did he reach his normal elevation of 20,000 feet. The reason was simply this: He began, of course, to climb as soon as he took off, but before he had attained his full elevation he had to begin to descend for his next landing. His course across the country consisted literally of three high jumps, with immediate descents.

* * *

"Training men in the use of such ships," remarks an experienced flier and plant executive, "raises a lot of questions, some of them not lacking in humor. Suppose that Great Britain, when this type of plane is in production, should attempt to train men in flying them. Maybe the British Isles wouldn't be big enough. Maybe that is why much of the British training of fliers is to be carried on in Canada."

He goes on to expain that, when a man is flying a ship like this, he needs plenty of space in which to maneuver, especially if he is just learning the ropes. Probably no place in England or Scotland is more than fifty, or perhaps sixty, miles from the sea or an important estuary. A man who goes up in a ship like this travels fifty miles in seven or eight minutes. Unless he knows exactly where he is and where he is going, and has complete control of his ship, he can very quickly get into trouble.

If there is fog, or if he becomes confused, or if he is inexperienced in such rapid flying, he may within ten minutes be out over the North Sea, and shortly afterwards over Germany, where he perhaps has no business to be.

* * *

Here in sunny, peaceful Southern California, six or seven thousand miles from the Maginot and Siegfried lines, a steady stream of bombers, pursuit planes, and training ships is rolling off the assembly lines on order for the British and French air ministries.

Some are complete to the last degree, including camouflage and the painted insignia of the service they are destined for—but not armament. As they come off the line, they are in many cases given a test flight. Sometimes, when there is a rush, only one in ten is flown here. Then they are either flown away for temporary storage, or knocked down and crated, to be reassembled and tested at their destination.

The arms embargo raised an acute problem of storage. Big bombers were flown to airports all over the country, because there was no room for them here. At some airports, you could see them standing on open runways, but carefully guarded.

For the most part, they are knocked down and crated in cases big enough to serve as a comfortable bungalow, for shipment by rail or sea, or both. Then they are off on their long journey.

These are instruments of war, but among airplane producers they are seen also as monuments of progress in the swift flight of the aviation industry.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Those I. Q. Tests

The land is scattered with psychologists who feel they can classify a child at birth, or soon after, according to mentality; by subjecting him to a series of tests, all variations on the original Binet-Simon, he can be tossed at once into the extra-special, the special, the standard, or the substandard bin in the human corncrib.

Dr. Jean Walker Macfarlane has been studying children and their intelligence quotients for some time, however, at the University of California; and she has learned that the rating given at twenty months, say, may be quite different from that earned at two or ten years. She knows of cases in which the I. Q. figure changed a hundred points as various environmental pressures were brought to bear.

The moral is obvious: the I. Q. tests prove something, no doubt, but nothing very extensive and nothing necessarily permanent. And the I. Q. testers might well be asked to qualify for their work by an I. Q. measurement which would test, among other things, the amount of skepticism with which they view the I. Q. tests.—*Baltimore Sun.*